"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT ONE CENT

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THE WEATHER.
Threatening, with showers at night; wind variable.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,442. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 81½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—At Belgrade an unknown man shot four times at ex-King Milan of Servia, one bullet inflicting a slight wound and another striking an officer who accompanied his Majesty. The would-be assassin was arrested. Mme. Dreyfus, after her customary visit to her husband yesterday, appeared more cheerful than the day before. It is thought that Gen. Faure Biguet will succeed Gen. Zurlinden as Military Governor of Paris. Socialist demonstrations have occurred at Vienna arising out of the discontent prevailing at the passage of the new Municipal Suffrage bill. There was a secret session of the Volksraad at Pretoria yesterday to discuss the recent compromise proposals concerning the seven years' residence as a qualification for franchise. Mrs. May Wright Sewall was chosen President of the Women's International Congress yesterday. Queen Wilhelmina and the mother Queen yesterday received the delegates to the Peace Conference at the palace in Amsterdam. Alfred Emmott and Walter Runciman, both Liberals, were elected to Parliament yesterday in Oldham, defeating young Winston Spencer Churchill, and J. W. Mawdsley.—Pages 4 and 6.

Page 1.

Domestic kid-glove manufacturers are reported to have formed a big combination on a sound basis.

W. K. Vanderbilt will build a new mansion at Idle Hour on the site of the one that was destroyed by fire.

Gen. Alger yesterday refused to talk on the subject of the United States Senatorship from Michigan when interviewed by a TIMES reporter.

Gov. Sayers of Texas is encouraged in his anti-trust congress scheme by letters from Governors of other States. Officials of the State of Washington are divided, however.

Page 2.

The United States transport McClellan arrived yesterday at Quarantine from Santiago with yellow fever aboard.

An inquest will be held on the death of Ada Fogg, five years old, in Paterson. Neighbors declare that a housekeeper treated the child cruelly.

Sergt. John W. Smith of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station rescued three patrolmen from drowning on Wednesday.

Page 3.

The 20-foot yacht Constance won again yesterday in the trials on the Sound, and no doubt will be chosen to meet the Canadian champion.

Gen. Henderson, the prospective Speaker of the House of Representatives, said that no extra session of Congress was probable, and that no financial bill had yet been prepared.

Preliminary steps in certiorari proceedings were taken yesterday by counsel for John C. Sheehan to compel the Police Commissioners to appoint the election officers for the Ninth Assembly District selected by Mr. Sheehan.

Because of a conference yesterday between ex-Senator Gorman and ex-Justice Van Wyck, rumors were rife in Democratic circles that Mr. Gorman would endeavor to crystalize sentiment in favor of Van Wyck's candidacy for the Presidency.

The loss of life in Texas by the Brazos River flood cannot be estimated accurately. The number of persons made destitute is said to be 40,000, and vigorous efforts are being made to relieve their distress.

Page 4.

The entire issue of city bonds, bids for which were opened on Wednesday, has been awarded to Farson, Leach & Co. The issue was oversubscribed six times.

B. H. Howell, the American oarsman, won another heat in the contest for the Diamond Sculls at Henley. The Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto was defeated by the London Rowing-Club in the sixth heat for the Grand Challenge Cup.

Page 5.

The Devon polo team beat that of the Philadelphia Country Club yesterday at Cedarhurst.

The Brooklyn baseball team managed to win a game yesterday, defeating the Philadelphias by a score of 7 to 1.

President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company last evening gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Club to the Prussian Insurance Commissioners now in this city.

Champion Findlay S. Douglas will be pitted against W. J. Travis and C. B. McDonald will meet H. M. Harriman to-day in the semi-final games of the amateur golf tournament.

At the Brighton Beach races yesterday Imp won the Brighton Handicap in 2:05 2-5, a record for the track; Plucky won the First Attempt Stakes, and Bannockburn, Shrove Tuesday, Captain Sigsbee, and Cesarion the other races.

Page 6.

Secretary Alger issued the order for the enlistment of ten volunteer regiments for service in the Philippines.

Page 7.

The Executive Committee which has in charge the reception in honor of Admiral Dewey held a meeting yesterday. Gen. Butterfield has written to Admiral Dewey apprising him of the reception.

The Spanish Commissioners who went to the insurgent camps to negotiate with Aguinaldo for the release of Spanish prisoners have returned to Manila, reporting that they were successful. The terms are not made known. Some of the Spaniards have already been released.

State Controller William J. Morgan, in reply to the recent attacks of managers of certain State institutions, made a statement charging his critics with misappropriation of public funds, and accusing employes in some institutions with neglect of duty and ill-treatment of persons under their care.

Clarence Ladd Davis, who is believed to be the man referred to in the letter of Artemus J. Smith to Mrs. Sage, in which he spoke of a desperate man who threatened Mr. Sage's life, issued a statement yesterday in his own vindication. Mr. and Mrs. Sage are inclined to think the letter part of a petty blackmail scheme.

Page 9.

Russell Sage yesterday denied that the end of the gas war was in sight.

Page 12.

The bail of Policeman O'Brien, accused of stealing Capt. Rhoads's watch, was fixed yesterday at $5,000.

The submarine craft Argonaut, much enlarged and altered, is again afloat at the Erie Basin. Her owner will cross the Atlantic in her.

Burglars drove a big wagon in front of a factory in Bleecker Street on July 4 and loaded on it $5,000 worth of goods, with which they escaped.

The Helen C. Julliard, the new floating hospital of St. John's Guild, took her initial trip yesterday. The practical work of the guild will now be greatly extended.

Rear Admiral Cromwell, who arrived from Havana Tuesday, and was sent to Hoffman Island for observation, was released yesterday. He went at once to Newport.

A pair of horses attached to a carriage in which were five persons ran away on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday. A policeman's quick action averted serious results.

A jury before Coroner Hart yesterday returned a verdict that Louis Zimmermann, who was killed in the house of Alpheus J. Goddard, 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, on Oct. 29 last, came to his death in a manner unknown to the jury.

An injunction was yesterday served on President Little and the members of the Board of Education restraining them from removing A. E. Palmer from the Secretaryship of the board without cause. It is said there is a Tammany scheme to oust Secretary Palmer.

Acting Controller of the Treasury Mitchell yesterday rendered an opinion against paying Rear Admiral Sampson the salary attached to that position for the period from Aug. 10, 1898, the date of his advancement by the President, to the adjournment of the Senate in March, 1899.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
New Corporations—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

NEW YORK CENTRAL IN ANOTHER DEAL

Enters Into Compact with Pennsylvania Railroad, and Two Systems Are Now Practically One.

PLANNED BY W. K. VANDERBILT

Now the Largest Stockholder of the Pennsylvania.

Significance of President Cassatt's Presence at Central Directors' Meeting—Subordinate Roads to be Acquired—Enormous Increase in Earnings Predicted.

The New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads have entered into a compact unprecedented in railway history. Under its provisions the two great properties become, for practical purposes, one system. Not only are old rivalries disposed of, but there is a new policy of actual co-operation.

Again appears the ambitious planning and the forceful execution of William K. Vanderbilt. As the recently rounded-out Boston and Albany deal was his, so is this that is bigger. Wall Street and all the railroad world marveled when they heard President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania was present at the Boston and Albany lease meeting of New York Central's Directors. Current representation has had it that he was present as an incidental guest merely, though some far-fetched theories have suggested that he was really doing picket service for the Pennsylvania company, seeing to it that his corporation was not to be discriminated against—an idea too grotesque for consideration outside of Wall Street.

Mr. Cassatt sat with the board of the New York Central for the reason that practically he has become a member of that board. William K. Vanderbilt, through his direct share-holding representatives, is to-day the largest stockholder of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This fact has been but a little while known, even to the foremost financiers who have long held controlling influence in Pennsylvania affairs. The election of a successor to the late Frank Thomson brought it out with a clearness that really was unintended. According to well-recognized official precedent, Vice President Green was entitled to succeed to the Presidency, and so general was anticipation of that occurrence that Philadelphia dispatches were agreed in naming him.

But precedent was put aside. The Directors made a canvass along lines that were new—a canvass to which they were invited, having a chance to take cognizance of where Pennsylvania stock was held and by whom held. Mr. Cassatt was forthwith chosen, being the candidate of William Kissam Vanderbilt.

Not all a surprise, however, was the discovery of the big Vanderbilt holdings of Pennsylvania. Early last year President Thomson learned what the fact was; and even then there was official action which looked to recognition of changing intercorporation relations. What then was made clear was that while European holders of American securities for half a dozen years have been letting go, they found one continual steady buyer for their Pennsylvania shares, the same who was the foremost taker of New York Central—W. K. Vanderbilt.

Not for a passing speculation, not at haphazard, not without a well-defined policy was the steady, persistent absorption. But till the issue of a few weeks ago arose, as to who should be Pennsylvania's new President, no ample appreciation anywhere appeared of what was accomplished or what the accomplishment might signify.

Recognition of what are the actualities in this new railroad situation disposes of the harum-scarum speculation as to what may be afoot as to competition for the control of the New York, New Haven and Hartford system. J. P. Morgan and the Messrs. Rockefeller hold it now, and the Vanderbilt interests are the only probable bidders for it, wherefore it is likely for some time to continue an independent property. It is not beyond the range of things practical, however, that there will be changes in the administrative personnel of the corporation.

Boston and Maine may even be absorbed and Lucius Tuttle, President of that company, put at the head of the New Haven system, of which he was formerly operating Vice President. Under any circumstances there will be neither rivalry nor clash between New York Central and Pennsylvania over New Haven control.

As to the Fitchburg, the Vanderbilts already have that in so far as they immediately require.

The significance, the immediate bearings of this New York Central-Pennsylvania deal will show in a variety of developments; and one of the earliest is likely to be the acquisition, in the joint interest of a number of smaller subordinate railroads lying between the lines of the two systems, and having status in the past as continual challengers of jealousy and disturbance—properties of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg type.

To corral and control such properties, to turn them from disturbers into auxiliaries—to convert "suckers" into "feeders"—is especially the Vanderbilt policy; and progress is already vouched for in this as in other undertakings. The comprehensive plan has been some time working with the same quiet effectiveness that has brought the bigger transactions to success.

It may even be of official record that the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad have by special, formal, detailed resolution directed and empowered their respective Presidents to meet, confer, and act on this line. One of these Directors is the authority of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On equal authority THE NEW YORK TIMES can quote the official belief that the immediate effect of the new working arrangements between the New York Central and the Pennsylvania will be extraordinary increases in the net revenues of both properties. Cheapening competition will disappear. Rate-cutting will cease. One purpose animating both corporations, one control virtually dominant in both will bring results beyond all precedent—so the official prophecies.

Western connections will not be able to use the two properties against one another henceforth. There will be an end to those rivalries of fanciful railroading, white and gold displays, contemplating strut rather than profits. But only the practical railroad manager can fairly comprehend what the new situation makes possible.

The one fact bound most to impress Wall Street and please investors is the certainty of bigger dividends. Mr. Vanderbilt's reception of Mr. Cassatt at the New York Central's Directory Board has extremest significance.

A DOMESTIC GLOVE TRUST.

Manufacturers Reported to Have Formed a Big Combination to the Surprise of Importers.

The importing kid-glove trade was taken by surprise yesterday when the news of a domestic manufacturers' trust became public. The promoters of the syndicate say that nothing now stands in the way of their success.

Heretofore importers placed considerable reliance on the theory that their business would never be affected by domestic competition for the reason, as they thought, that domestic manufacturers were so eager for business that it seemed impossible that they would ever agree to work as a unit. Combinations have at different times been organized among domestic producers, but finally failed.

The present movement would appear to be based upon a firmer foundation than has been any similar undertaking throughout the history of the industry. The promoters went about conducting negotiations very quietly, and when the time was ripe, the surprise was sprung. Of course there are some domestic firms which, for the present at least, will remain outside the trust fold. Much secrecy is observed relative to details.

Orington Ross of the Hall & Ross Husking Glove Company, Chicago, and Mr. C. E. Pain of that city, also have been doing missionary work up in Fulton County, N. Y., for several weeks. That is the chief manufacturing market in the United States. It is said that these men represent unknown capitalists, who are ready to advance $15,000,000 toward putting the combination in working order. Some of the principal manufacturers, it is claimed, have decided to become members of the trust. An option is given producers to join under certain provisions.

Among the representative leaders in the movement, it is said, the following houses are included: Schwartz, Schiffer & Co., Jacob Adler & Co., J. C. Allen & Co., Daniel Hayes & Co., P. P. Argersinger & Co., Richard Evans & Sons, J. H. Decker, Son & Co., Eirendrake Glove Company, Hail & Ross Husking Glove Company, and A. T. Hallock & Co.

The statement is made that the trust has already secured an option on most of the raw stock and pickled skins now in the market, to drive manufacturers who are not members of the trust out of business if possible. The consolidation will be formed on a basis of net inventoried value, for which amount stock will be issued in the trust. Business will be conducted under one management, and prices, of course, will be held up. Headquarters will be established at Gloversville, N. Y., under the direction of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Board of Directors of twelve members.

According to the best obtainable information, the product will be billed from headquarters direct to the retail trade on a basis of short time datings. The jobber will be frozen out of business.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONGRESS.

Gov. Sayers Receives Encouraging Letters from State Officials—Division in the State of Washington.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 6.—Gov. Sayers to-day received a letter from Gov. De Forest of Wyoming, stating that he is in hearty sympathy with the anti-trust movement, and that it will give him great pleasure to attend the conference of Governors and Attorney Generals to be held in St. Louis if his plan will allow him to do so. Gov. Sayers also received a letter from Insurance Commissioner C. G. Hefner of the State of Washington, saying:

"Most of the officials of this State have observed with much appreciation your initiatory efforts in calling a convention of the Governors of the several States of the Union to take such steps as may appear advisable to prevent the formation and continuance of the trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and competition. We have also viewed with much chagrin the action of the Governor of this State in refusing to attend such convention, either in person or by representative.

"On this question the Governor is not in accord with the overwhelming majority of the Fusion Party of this State, and he stands absolutely alone among the State officials. I desire to inquire, therefore, if you would receive some other official to represent this State, who should be chosen and properly accredited by the other State officials. The question is one of such commanding importance that the mere whim of one man ought not to be allowed to place the Democratic forces of this State in a wrong light before the people of this country. I believe you are entitled to the active support of all people who believe in government by the people as against Government by the corporations and syndicates, and to this end the officials of this State, the Governor alone excepted, desire to assist you in every way possible."

COAL COMBINE IS COMPLETED.

Will Control 30,000 Acres of Land with $40,000,000 Capital.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 6.—It was reported in financial and business circles here to-day that the combination of all the coal concerns, including mines, wharves, and boats of the Monongahela Valley, had been completed, that the allotments of securities were about made, and that the full amount of the issue had been subscribed for, the present owners of the coal properties taking most of the securities.

Whitney and Stephenson, who are conducting the negotiations, confirmed the report that the combination was a go, but that it would be a few days before securities would be allotted.

The combination will embrace all the leading shipping interests on the Monongahela River between Pittsburg and Geneva. Forty million dollars will be the total capitalization of the new concern, the securities to be issued in this form: $10,000,000 in fifty-year 6 per cent. bonds, $10,000,000 in 7 per cent. preferred stock, and $20,000,000 in common stock.

The new combine will control about 30,000 acres of the choicest coal-producing territory in the Pittsburg district and will own all the river shipping property between Pittsburg and New Orleans, which is now used by Pittsburg concerns to market their coal.

LIGHTNING SET TENT AFIRE.

Four Boys Camping Out Rendered Unconscious and Narrowly Escape.

DOVER, N. J., July 6.—A tent erected by four young men on one of the islands in Lake Hopatcong for camping purposes was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon and the four were rendered unconscious. Had it not been for Theron Williams, their colored cook, who was outside, they might have been burned to death, as the tent and their clothing took fire.

The young men are Roy Madison, Joseph Garrabrandt, Evenett Denton, and Frank Huber. They all live in Bloomfield and only reached the lake yesterday afternoon. They had just erected their tent and were lying down inside, Williams having gone to the lake for a pail of water, when there was a flash of lightning. Williams ran to the tent, which he found burning and the four young men under it unconscious. Their clothing had already taken fire and Williams used his bucket of water to extinguish the flames.

He then jumped into a boat and rowed to Nolan's Point for aid. Two doctors were quickly found at the clubhouse, and they went to the island. They worked over the young men for an hour before they were revived.

GEN. ALGER ON THE WAR.

Says the Philippine Campaign Proceeds Expeditiously, but Refuses to Talk on the Michigan Senatorship.

The United States Senatorship from Michigan is a subject that Secretary of War Russell A. Alger does not care to discuss.

Gen. Alger was seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel after his return from the yacht race yesterday by a reporter for THE TIMES, to whom he said:

"I have had a very pleasant day. I enjoyed the yacht race very much, and now I have some business in connection with my lumber interests to look after.

"About the war? We are moving along as expeditiously as possible, and the recruiting of many regiments has been ordered. But you have published all that.

"What will be done to aid the sufferers by the Texas floods? The War Department will promptly render all reasonable aid that it can. Orders to that effect have been given."

"Is there anything new about your reputed probable resignation from the Cabinet or about the United States Senatorship from your State?" the reporter asked.

A wearied expression overspread the Secretary's face, and with a somewhat sharp "Good night" he turned on his heel and rapidly walked away.

Accompanied by R. A. C. Smith of the Ward line of steamships Gen. Alger went to the Union League Club, where he dined with Gen. Grenville M. Dodge and others.

On his return to the hotel a TIMES reporter again sought to see the General, but he excused himself on the plea that he was engaged.

NEW HOUSE AT IDLE HOUR.

W. K. Vanderbilt Will Build a Mansion Larger than the Burned One.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 6.—W. K. Vanderbilt will build a new mansion on the site of the one at Idle Hour that was destroyed by fire. He has been at Oakdale and supervised the laying out of the lines for the new place. It will be a short distance from the actual site of the old mansion, but practically on the same ground.

The house will be of stone and brick and much larger than the old one. Because of this several fine trees will have to be sacrificed. The work on the house will be begun immediately.

A DISAPPOINTED BRIDE.

A Muncie (Ind.) Man for the Third Time Misses His Wedding.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 6.—The wedding of Miss Bertha Harris, a young society woman, to Harry Moore, a popular young man, was to have occurred at Miss Harris's home this evening. A string of cabs was in waiting for a large number of guests, when the word came that the bridegroom-to-be could not be found. Beautifully costumed, the prospective bride waited long past the appointed hour, when the minister and the guests departed.

Moore has mysteriously disappeared. This is the third time that a minister has been called to unite them in marriage, but owing to some mishap the prospective groom failed to appear.

LITTLE GIRL'S HAND CUT OFF.

Fell Under Trolley Car Wheels, but Did Not Lose Consciousness.

NEWARK, N. J., July 6.—Ida Herbich, two-and-one-half years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Herbich of 353 Hunterdon Street, had her right hand severed by a trolley car at Market and Broad Streets this morning. Mrs. Herbich and her daughter were on the front seat of the car when the child, unseated by the sudden starting it is thought, fell under the car. One of the front wheels passed over her right wrist.

Fireman Thomas Reilly, who had been seated directly behind Mrs. Herbich, jumped to the street and caught the girl up as the rear wheels were about to run over her body. Pending the arrival of the ambulance the girl did not lose consciousness, nor after the first shock did she seem to feel pain. She was taken to St. Barnabas's Hospital, where it is thought she will recover.

AN UNKNOWN MAN'S SUICIDE.

Leaped from a Bridge Into the Missouri at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., July 6.—An unknown man committed suicide in a dramatic manner this morning, leaping from the highest part of the big steel bridge which spans the Missouri River at Douglas Street. The investigation by the police has failed to develop anything concerning the man's identity. Early this morning a well-dressed, gentlemanly-appearing man passed the bridge watchman rapidly and slipping the fare into his hand walked briskly out on the bridge, glancing around as he did so. There was but one other man on the bridge, and he passed the determined stranger before he had reached the span on which he had evidently fixed previously to take the leap.

The watchman was glancing mechanically in the direction the stranger had taken when he observed him suddenly climb up on the railing and take a wild leap into the air. He looked over and saw the body several times after it struck the water, but it was carried into the whirlpools and soon disappeared. The police are looking up all persons reported missing.

STANDARD OIL LEAVING OHIO.

Works in Cleveland Practically Abandoned—Employes Leave the City.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—The story published several weeks ago that the Standard Oil Company was to abandon its Ohio territory because of the war made on it by Attorney General Monnett, is now practically confirmed.

The Ohio corporation will soon cease to exist, as is evidenced by the fact that the trust's immense plant in this city, the second largest in the world, is practically abandoned. Its cooperage works, the largest in the world, are closed, and its immense tank has been abandoned. Martin Snyder, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company—the Ohio corporation—has resigned and moved his office away from the Standard Building. It is said also that Vice President Frank Rockefeller and other officers have resigned, the only ones remaining in office being President John Rockefeller and Secretary F. B. Squires. Employes of the company are offering their homes for sale and preparing to leave the city; most of them have no idea where they are to go.

It is said that the Solar Refining Company of Lima, Ohio, is increasing its refined output with the ultimate object of doing all of the Standard's Ohio work.

DEATH OF MAJOR A. H. DREWRY.

The Owner of Westover, a Historic Estate in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., July 6.—Major A. H. Drewry, the owner of Westover, one of the historic farms on the lower James River, died this evening at St. Luke's Hospital. He had been in poor health for some time.

Major Drewry's estate originally belonged to Sir John Paulet, an Englishman, by whom it was transferred to two brothers named Bland. Afterward it was acquired by Col. William Byrd, the son of the colonist who laid out the City of Richmond. The house, which is a beautiful model of Colonial style, was built by Col. William Byrd the second in 1737. During the Revolution the traitor Arnold had his headquarters there on his route to Richmond with his British troops. Cornwallis's raiding cavalry stabled their horses in the rooms of the mansion. During the civil war Gen. Pope and other Union officers occupied the dwelling.

Major Drewry, who was about seventy-five years old, purchased Westover about thirty-two years ago. During the civil war Major Drewry was stationed part of the time at Drewry's Bluff, which controlled the river at this point. Its batteries prevented the Northern gunboats from approaching too near the capital of the Confederacy.

ROBERT BONNER IS DEAD

Never Recovered from the Shock of His Son's Death.

DR. HALL'S END AFFECTED HIM

His Career as Publisher of The Ledger—Authors Like Tennyson and Dickens His Contributors.

Robert Bonner, the well-known horseman and one-time owner and publisher of The New York Ledger, now published by Robert Bonner's Sons as a monthly magazine, died at 7:30 o'clock last night of general debility at his residence, 8 West Fifty-sixth Street. Since the death of his son, Andrew Allen Bonner, in December last, following close upon the death of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who had been Mr. Bonner's pastor since 1869 and with whom he had maintained close personal relations, Mr. Bonner had been complaining of feeling poorly, a fact which his family attribute to the shock caused by these two deaths. Gradually his strength left him, and even his interest in his horses, of which he had some fifty or more, began to wane.

Three weeks ago Mr. Bonner was confined to his bed for a time, but later rallied and was able to go out again. On Tuesday of last week he went out behind Praytell, accounted the fastest road horse in the country, and speeded him for some distance. That, however, was Mr. Bonner's last day out. The following day he was obliged to take to his bed again, and since then he had been gradually failing. On Monday last he was seized with a sinking spell, and the physicians fearing the worst, his family was summoned. From this spell, however, he rallied, but yesterday he again lapsed into unconsciousness, and died a few hours later. At his bedside were his three surviving children, Robert Edwin Bonner, Frederic Bonner, and Mrs. Francis Forbes, together with Mrs. Frederic Bonner and Francis Forbes.

The funeral of Mr. Bonner will be held Saturday morning at 11 o'clock from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. John S. McIntosh of Philadelphia, a lifelong friend of Mr. Bonner, and Vice President General of the Scotch Irish Society of America, of which Mr. Bonner was President, will officiate. The interment will be in Greenwood.

Robert Bonner was born at Ramelton, a village near Londonderry, Ireland, on April 28, 1824, and came to this country fifteen years later, at the suggestion of his mother's brother, who was a prosperous farmer living near Hartford, Conn. At that time young Bonner was almost penniless, and his uncle saw to it that none of his time was wasted. Within a few weeks after his arrival he was entered as an apprentice in the office of The Hartford Courant, where he remained for five years learning his trade, that of a printer, and devoting his leisure time to study. At the end of his apprenticeship, Mr. Bonner left Hartford and came to this city, where he became assistant foreman in the office of The New York Evening Mirror, of which Nathaniel Parker Willis, the poet, was then editor, and at the same time acted as correspondent for The Hartford Courant and for newspapers in Boston, Albany, and Washington.

After several years' service on The Mirror, Mr. Bonner, who had accumulated some money, bought The Merchants' Ledger, a weekly financial journal. Almost from the start of his new venture Mr. Bonner began the introduction of fresh features. The publication of a financial newspaper was not exactly to his liking and gradually he changed its character so that the journal which had been of use only to business men became a welcome visitor to the home. Many of the old features were retained, however, and it was not until 1855 that Mr. Bonner found that the time had arrived when he could take a decisive step in the direction in which his shrewd judgment told him lay the way to a fortune. In that year he dropped the name "Merchants'" from the title of the publication and substituted for it "New York," and from that day to the present the paper has been known as The New York Ledger.

At the same time he announced that he had engaged Fanny Fern, the most popular author of the day, to write a story for his paper at $100 a column. This was regarded as a fabulous price in those days, and of itself it attracted a great deal of attention to The Ledger, but Mr. Bonner was not disposed to allow the success of the venture to depend on that sort of advertising.

HIS GREAT ADVERTISEMENT.

Instead, he decided to take advantage of the daily newspapers, and he sent a short sentence to the publisher of The New York Tribune, with directions to repeat it in the usual type of the paper to fill the space of one page.

The Tribune's publisher refused to open the columns of the paper to such a form of advertising. In some way James Gordon Bennett, the elder, heard of the incident, and he offered to accept the advertisement and print it in The Herald in any way that Mr. Bonner desired. After some hesitation Mr. Bonner contracted for eight pages of The Herald, and, as the paper was then an eight-page publication, it became necessary to double its size for that issue. As a result of this novel advertisement, The Ledger fairly leaped into popularity. And, as Mr. Bonner afterward remarked, he never again found any difficulty in getting his advertisements printed. The first chapter of Fanny Fern's novel appeared on June 9, 1856, and on that date The Ledger had a sale of 50,000 copies.

The success which rewarded Mr. Bonner's ingenuity and energy spurred him on to fresh efforts, and he determined to push the circulation of his paper until it numbered 100,000. This determination was carried out at the expense of large sums paid for articles, novels, and poems, and thousands of dollars spent for advertising. Sylvanus Cobb, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, who died a few days ago, and Emerson Bennett were engaged to write for The Ledger, and their stories still further increased the popularity of the paper. Then Edward Everett, who had been lecturing in behalf of the Mount Vernon Association, was induced to contribute a letter each week for a year in return for a gift of $10,000 which Mr. Bonner made to the association.

This Mr. Bonner regarded as the greatest card that had ever been played by his or any other paper. William Cullen Bryant was the next notable author who was engaged to write for The Ledger, and then Mr. Bonner secured the services of Henry Ward Beecher, for whose novel, "Norwood," The Ledger's editor paid $30,000. Charles Dickens contributed "Hunted Down," the only thing he ever wrote for an American publication, and Horace Greeley's "Recollections of a Busy Life" soon followed.

WHAT HE PAID GREAT AUTHORS.

In speaking some years ago of the features he had introduced into The Ledger, Mr. Bonner said:

"I paid Dickens $5,000 for 'Hunted Down,' and for one poem I gave Tennyson an equal amount. Longfellow also wrote a poem for me, for which I paid him $3,000."

John G. Saxe, Leon Lewis, James Parton, and Harriet Lewis, all popular writers of their day, were regular contributors, and, besides, special features, such as articles by noted editors, educators, and statesmen, were published at frequent intervals.

After conducting The Ledger for thirty-seven years, in which time he had seen it grow from a struggling commercial sheet into an immensely popular and money making journal, Mr. Bonner, in November, 1887, gave the paper to his three sons, who have conducted it ever since.

Next to his fame as the publisher of a marvelously successful family paper, Mr. Bonner was best known probably as a lover of horseflesh and an owner of fast horses. His love of horses was innate, but it was not until he had nearly reached middle age that he became a horse-owner. At that time he was suffering from overwork, and his physician recommended that he try driving—advice which was cheerfully followed.

Mr. Bonner soon found that the possession of fleet animals was a necessity for the absolute enjoyment of a trip on the road, and he began a search for roadsters which could keep pace with those driven by Commodore Vanderbilt and Col. John Harper, two men who disliked nothing more than the dust raised by another's trotters.

Through the efforts of a friend he purchased a fast team, with which he was able to hold his own on the road. Later, in 1859, he bought the famous pair, Lantern and Light, and from that time almost down to the time of his death, he was a frequent purchaser of thoroughbred roadsters.

Among the noteworthy horses which he owned at one time or another were Pocahontas, Dexter, Startle, Edward Everett, John Taylor, Rarus, Pickard, Maud S., and Sunol. The two latter, among the fastest trotters that the world has ever seen, cost, respectively, $40,000 and $41,000.

At the time of his death Mr. Bonner owned fifty or more horses, some of them kept in his stables on Fifty-fifth Street and some at his farm in Tarrytown. Among them are: Stallions—Ansel, record 2:20; Eldridge, record 2:14½; Worthier, Bright Star, Hazeldean, Newbold, Prince Ansel, Tony V.; Geldings—Alfred S., record 2:16¼; Don L., record 2:12½; Stranger, Uncle Dave, Dyer; Mares—Daybreak, Elfrida, record 2:13½; Frill, Gem, Halcyon, Hazard, Lady Boone, Laura F., Mamie, Maud C., record 2:10¼; Maud S., record 2:08¾; Reverie, Russella, Sunol, record 2:08¼, and Melba.

DESCRIPTION OF HIS STOCK.

In an introductory statement to the catalogue of his racing stock, issued in May, 1898, Mr. Bonner said:

"It is generally known that since I began purchasing trotting horses I have owned many of the great record breakers, including such celebrities as Dexter, Rarus, Maud S., Sunol, and other great horses too numerous to mention. I have expended about six hundred thousand dollars in this way. To those friends who have criticised me for having paid so much money for horses I may be pardoned for saying that I have given away a much larger sum than that for religious and benevolent purposes.

"While, as I have stated, it is generally known that I have owned many famous horses, it is not so well known that I have met with considerable success in breeding on my small farm at Tarrytown. For instance, I bred Macy's Hambletonian, the sire of Bosque Bonita, the first American trotter to beat all the records that had ever been made in Europe. There were also bred at my farm Cartridge, 2:14½; Majolica, 2:15; Cheyenne, 2:09½; Instant, 2:14¼, and others still faster, but with no public records, as every one knows that I do not trot horses for money, although I have given many free exhibitions of speed in Prospect Park, Union track, Fleetwood, Fashion track, and on our roads, where the public have had an opportunity of seeing the horses driven.

"The dam of Lightning, 2:11, the fastest trotter that the great Alcantara has sired, was bred by me; the dam of Edith H., 2:10¾, the best one that Ducallon ever sired, was bred by me; the sire of the dam of Emma Offutt, 2:11½, the fastest one that Gambetta Wilkes ever sired, was bred by me, as was the dam of Protein, 2:11¾. I could go on and give the names of about one hundred horses with public records whose pedigrees can be traced to animals bred on my farm.

"But the thing of all others in connection with horses, if I except the great benefit to my health derived from driving them, which necessarily keeps one out of doors, that has offered me the most gratification is the improvement I have been able to make in the speed of those I have purchased, and the consequent relief from suffering and lameness the poor animals experienced after coming into my possession and having their feet treated under my direction."

When asked last night what disposition would be made of Mr. Bonner's stock, one of his sons said that he could not say—that the matter had not been given any thought.

One of Mr. Bonner's chief characteristics was his remarkable fidelity to his friends through good and evil report. This quality was exemplified in 1869, when the public believed that President Grant, through the members of his family, was implicated in the "gold ring," which caused a scandal that shook the country. Mr. Bonner believed the President to be guiltless, and it was he who induced Gen. Grant to deny, over his own signature, all foreknowledge of the combination. This denial, which was printed in The Ledger and copied all over the country, convinced the public that it had misjudged the President.

For many years Mr. Bonner was a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and it was largely through his efforts that the late Rev. Dr. John Hall was engaged as pastor. He was also deeply interested in Princeton University, to which he made many gifts, including half of the cost of the new gymnasium. A beautiful marble monument in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, marking the place of burial of Fanny Fern, the authoress, stands as a token of the gratitude Mr. Bonner felt toward the authoress who had contributed so largely to his success in life.

Mr. Bonner leaves two sons, Robert Edwin and Frederick, and one daughter, Mrs. Francis Forbes. His eldest son, Andrew Allen Bonner, died in December last, as stated above.

Mr. Bonner was President of the Scotch Irish Society of America from its foundation, and was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

WATERMELONS FOR W. J. BRYAN.

Southern Admirer Sent a Carload, but Failed to Pay Freight.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says: "William Jennings Bryan has refused by proxy of his wife to accept either a carload of Georgia watermelons or the unpaid freight bill for the same. Some warm-hearted Southerner, whose idea of the silver man's eating powers was apparently somewhat exaggerated, sent from Marion, Ga., a carload of the Southern product, with his compliments and the wish the Nebraskan might spend the happiest sort of a Fourth of July.

"The shipment was received a day too late. As Mr. Bryan is out of the city and the family feel unequal to the task of disposing of the fruit, Mrs. Bryan declined with thanks to accept the melons or the unpaid freight bill."

CHARLES B. BROWN A BANKRUPT

Chicago Promoter Owes Over a Million and Has $5 Assets.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Charles H. Brown of Chicago, who is engaged in the novelty advertising and promoting business, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court to-day, scheduling his liabilities at $1,636,078, while his assets were placed at $5.

The largest creditors are Warner Coal Fields Railroad Company, Meridian, Miss., $750,000; Alexander Holiday, New York, $285,728; Harriet N. Brown, administratrix of the estate of Barlow Bennett, Maquoketa, Iowa, $185,000; Glenn Mineral Springs, Waukesha, Wis., $67,882; William Walker, Salina Cal., $65,725; J. Honnes, Lake Forest, $35,000; J. Oswald, Milwaukee, $32,000; James Seaman, St. Louis, $47,085; James Salomon, Washington, $65,987; Joseph McDonald, New York, $72,895.

Most of the debts are for money borrowed, few of them having been contracted in open account, and the greater part of the indebtedness dates back to 1886.

BOSTON WOMAN A BANKRUPT.

Mrs. Caroline G. Mussey's Liabilities $76,295.79, Assets $950.

BOSTON, July 6.—Mrs. Caroline G. Mussey, wife of Edward W. Mussey, a stock broker living at the Bartol, on Huntington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Her total liabilities exceed $76,295.79. The only assets are jewels, scheduled at $950. The two creditors holding this security are Mrs. Sarah Farnham and James C. Whitemore.

There are fifty-six creditors who do not hold security, and who have employed Edwin Bayley as counsel. Many of them reside in Brookline and Boston. Others live in Dedham, Dorchester, Manchester, N. H.; New York City, Montpelier, Vt.; Newbury, Vt.; Bradford, Vt.; Lisbon, N. H.; Hillsborough Bridge, N. H., and many other places.

Mrs. Farnham loaned Mrs. Mussey, a friend of twenty-five years' standing, $3,000 nine years ago. As security she received a diamond solitaire ring, a diamond and sapphire ring, valued at $200; a bracelet set with fifty-two diamonds, valued at $500; a gold bracelet set with rubies and sapphires, valued at $500, and a pair of diamond earrings, valued at $1,500. It is said that Mrs. Mussey persuaded Mrs. Farnham to return the earrings two years ago.

The greatest wonder of the world is Niagara Falls. Only 9½ hours from New York—on the New York Central.—Adv.

COLUMBIA WINS FROM DEFENDER

Defeats Her in Thirty-Mile

Regatta Committee wisely decided, however, that there was wind enough to start the race, and so they sent up the three sets of signals for the course. The signals read DFL, DCF, and DGR. These meant that the first leg of the course would be southwest by south, the second east one half north, and the third north northwest one-half west.

RACERS GETTING READY.

The Corsair, before signalling the course, took up her position on the starting line, and now one of the two naval militia signalmen on her signaled to one of his two comrades on board the tug Edgar F. Luckenbach that it was time to set out to log off the first leg of the course. Accordingly the Luckenbach went fussing off to the southward and westward, while the two racing yachts began to hover around the line and get their sheets well taut preparatory to the start.

The racers had been cruising about under mainsails clubtopsails, forestaysails, and jibs, picking their way as best they could through the crowd of boats which hung around the starting point. The wind was extremely light, and was just about as the signal for the first leg of the course indicated, namely, southwest by south.

The first leg of the race was to be to windward, and so the racers sent up their baby jibtopsails in stops, and then waited for more signals. They both kept their headsails hauled to windward and loafed around.

The Defender's sails appeared at this time to set much better than the Columbia's, but later, when the two were under way, some of the superiority disappeared. But there was still some of it to be seen.

Almost as soon as the signals for the three courses had been seen the two yachts began to cling to one another like two leeches. No matter which way one turned, the other was sure to be on her heels. The real jockeying for a position at the start had not begun, but each was determined to be in a good position when the other saw fit to begin it. In this game of follow your neighbor they headed off on the port tack, running free, and pointing up toward the entrance of the bay.

STORY OF THE RACE.

At 12:45 the Corsair fired the gun calling attention to the preparatory signal. Both yachts then hauled up on the wind on the port tack, the Columbia on the Defender's weather beam. The Defender ran off to get from under her lee, and then hauled up again. At 12:49 the Defender jibed, and the Columbia at once followed suit. The Defender headed northward and the Columbia eastward for a few minutes, when Capt. Barr thought better of it and followed his opponent. A short luffing match ensued, and Columbia squeezed out ahead of Defender. Both were now heading for the lightship, and they went well up on its weather bow because they were nearing the line too fast.

At 12:55 another gun was fired on the Corsair, and a red ball was run up. The Columbia now headed for the line, and aimed to pass close astern of the lightship on the starboard tack. But a tug was directly in the way, and staid there in spite of yells heard half a mile to leeward. The Columbia had to keep away, and consequently stood clear across toward the Corsair on the starboard tack without fetching the line. The Defender followed her.

The Columbia tacked at 12:56 and crossed the line. After she had crossed there was evidence of some misunderstanding of the signals, for she wore around, went back, and recrossed the line some time after the Defender had gone on the port tack and crossed. The official table shows that the Columbia crossed at 1:00:02, being handicapped by the seconds. Defender's official start was 12:58:20.

Immediately after crossing the line the Defender tacked and made a very short hitch on a starboard leg, the object being plainly to get the Columbia under her lee, in case the new yacht should outfoot her. As soon as Columbia had crossed, Defender came about again, and both yachts were now fairly on their way on the port tack, the old champion being a quarter of a mile or perhaps a little more dead to windward of her competitor. At 1:11:50 Defender went on the starboard tack, Columbia instantly following.

RODE THE SEAS LIKE SWANS.

On this tack they had the sea dead ahead, and it was interesting to note how cleanly both yachts took it. Of course, they both hurled acres of foam from under their lee bows, but they rode the seas like a pair of huge swans, and they did not take any green water aboard. For a new set of sails, those on Columbia looked very well when they were filled. Her forestaysail was the poorest looking piece of cloth in the lot, but it was not a bad sail, at that. Her jib had one or two bunchy spots, but these will stretch out in another race or two. The old champion, however, was holding her own, as far as it was possible to discern by the unaided eye.

The two yachts stood out to sea till 1:32, when the Defender swung to the port tack again and headed for Seabright. On the port tack, with a beam sea, the Columbia held up to windward better than the older yacht. It was not what could be called a thrash to windward, for the wind was not strong enough to breed whitecaps. It was a case of racing in a light wind and an old sea, and at this game the Columbia was gradually closing the gap between her and the old champion. It was such a gradual closing, however, that only a view from dead astern of the two revealed the fact that it existed.

This view showed that Columbia was just a shade out to windward of Defender's wake. This may have been because she held on a little better, or it may have been because the send of the beam sea affected her rival more. These are matters about which the men on the yachts probably disagreed, and spectators could only conjecture as to the truth. There was not 5 degrees difference in the angle of heel of the two yachts, and they seemed to be equally easy in the sea as they neared the Jersey beach.

At 2:08 the Defender went on the starboard tack again just to the northward and westward of the wreck of the Macedonian. The Columbia tacked in the same water at 2:09:15, thus showing that she had undoubtedly picked up about a minute of the time which separated them at the start. That time was closely estimated at two minutes. This is time of sailing, not time as shown by the Regatta Committee's watches. The wind had fallen to a light air and in such weather the Columbia was bound to foot faster than the Defender.

COLUMBIA GAINS STEADILY.

Off Shrewsbury Rocks Buoy the Columbia had picked up fully a third of the distance which separated her from the Defender. At 2:17:30 Columbia tacked and the Defender at once followed. The wind, which drew along the beach, had headed them off, and they gained by the tack. In the light air which now prevailed the Columbia heeled more than the Defender, and her sails were fuller. The result was that she was able to point a trifle higher than her opponent and to go just a shade faster.

At 2:21:45 Columbia again led in tacking, going on the starboard tack, Defender at once following. The first mark, a red and white flag on a float, was now plainly in sight off Long Branch, and at 2:28 Columbia went on the port tack, evidently intending to make a series of short legs to the mark. She held the tack till 2:29:45, and then returned to the starboard game, because the Defender had refused to follow her lead. The extra tackle put the Columbia further astern of Defender, but more to windward of her wake. The Corsair had taken the tug's place at the turning point, and hoisted a red ball to show the way.

Meanwhile a thunderstorm had been brewing in the southwest, and now the lightning streaked the heavy blue-black clouds over Elberon, and the low rumble of thunder was heard. It was a fair question whether there would be a squall or only a killing rain. On the starboard tack, which the two yachts were now holding, the Columbia constantly gained, and at 2:37 she went up on Defender's weather quarter. There was a brief luffing match, and then Columbia walked squarely through Defender's weather, and led her to the first mark. It was a pretty piece of work.

It showed that the new boat was very fast on a wind in a light or moderate breeze. Of course part of her apparent superiority in speed was due to her first breaking the Defender's wind and giving her the back-draught of her sails, and afterward to her blanketing the older yacht entirely. The Columbia's momentum carried her well ahead of the Defender before the latter was able to luff out across her opponent's stern and gather good way again.

ROUNDING THE FIRST MARK.

Thus the new sloop opened a goodly space of clear water between herself and her opponent, and this distance was represented by the forty-five seconds by which she led Defender around the first mark. The watch of THE TIMES's representatives made the Columbia's time at the first mark 2:40:36 and the Defender's 2:41:46, but the official time was 2:38:33 for the Columbia and 2:39:18 for the Defender. The official lead was therefore forty-five seconds.

Before rounding the mark, the two yachts took in their baby jib topsails, the leader's naturally coming in first. After rounding the mark, Defender at once set her reaching jib topsail. Her Scandinavian jackies beat the Deer Island lads nearly a minute in making this change. The yachts now reached away with the wind almost abeam and booms to port. As the yachts started to the eastward the wind freshened, but the rain did not yet come. The Columbia showed that she felt the influence of the wind. She heeled far over to leeward, much more than Defender, but she continued to tear through the water at a roaring pace.

All the wonderful eleven, twelve, and fourteen-knot tugs were hustling as much as they knew how, but they were not going any faster than the yachts. This is one of the phenomena which is quite familiar to those who go out to see yacht races. The tugboat men are fond of calling their boats much faster than they are, and that is one of the reasons why the racing yachts get reputations for speed far in excess of that which they are capable of making.

It was nearly a quarter after three when the squall which had so long been threatening came down upon the two racers. It turned out to be only a moderate squall, though for a few moments it seemed to blow quite freshly. But there was more rain than wind in it, and the rain soon killed the wind, so that on the third leg of the course there was not even a fair sailing breeze.

RACERS IN A SQUALL.

At the beginning of the squall the whitecaps rose up and it looked as if there was going to be a good old-fashioned snorter out of the southwest. The racers, however, did not pay the least bit of attention to it, but hung on to their sails and went thrashing through the water at a rattling pace. Of course they looked to be going a good deal faster than they really were, for the time over the leg showed that they were not doing better than a ten-knot gait. In such weather, however, that was good going, and it took steam to keep with them. The Columbia got one knock-down in the squall and luffed till her head sails shook. But the Defender did not mind it.

The accompanying fleet speeded as well as it could toward the second mark, and most of the tugs had to take short cuts to make sure of being up with the yachts when they turned. The mist and rain shut down on the sea, and made a picture of dark gray and purple through which the two racers loomed in spectral smudges of pale yellow leaning far over toward the north. It was an inspiriting scene at this time, and if the conditions could have lasted, perhaps the story at the finish would have been different.

But it is not what might have been that makes a yacht race. Things have to be taken as they come, and the Columbia had to get as good a lead on the Defender on this leg as she could, for it proved to be her last chance. While it did last the little squall gave the old timers who were out at the race a chance to talk about the hot blows they had seen in the good old times now long gone. If there were any marine painters out there they must have seized upon that period of the race for their canvases.

The squall lasted about thirteen minutes, though the rain held on somewhat longer. After the squall there was a shift in the wind, bringing it well on the starboard quarter of the racers. They naturally eased their mainsheets, and if they had not been nearing the mark they might also have shifted their working jib topsails for balloons with some advantage. But both Captains seemed to think that nothing would be gained by this movement. Consequently they stood on the mark without any change of canvas.

TIME AT THE SECOND MARK.

To round the mark both yachts had to gather in main sheet and jibe over their main booms. The Corsair was lying alongside the mark as the two yachts approached it, looming like a black sea ghost through the ashen gray mist. The Columbia showed smart work in rounding in her mainsail and the jibe was made in a style that must have given a thrill of joy to every sailor's heart. She rounded at 3:40 exactly, according to the watch of THE TIMES man, and the Defender followed her at 3:42:24, or 2 minutes and 24 seconds astern of her. At the previous mark by the same watch the Columbia was 45 seconds ahead of her rival. Thus she gained 1 minute and 39 seconds on the second leg of the course. The official times were as follows: Columbia, 3:38:01; Defender, 3:40:19. The official gain of the Columbia was, therefore, 1 minute 83 seconds.

The gain of the new yacht on this leg would have been a good deal more satisfactory if the wind had held true, for reaching was always held to be the Defender's strongest point. But that proportion of the leg which became a broad reach—indeed, almost a run—was not to the older yacht's advantage, as she was never a wonder down the wind.

When the yachts were well started on the second leg, Columbia in the lead, there was no longer any doubt expressed as to her superiority. Capt. Jacob W. Miller said: "Defender is doing her best. Mr. Duncan knows every inch of her, and he has got his boat and his crew keyed up to the top notch. Columbia, on the other hand, is not beginning to do her best, and her crew is not used to her yet. You see what a fist they made of it getting up that jibtopsail."

When the race was finished some of the yachting men were asked what they thought of the qualities of the two boats as shown by the race. John Hyslop, the official measurer of the club, said: "I think on the whole the Columbia had a very good average test to-day. Take it all through, it was a pretty race. If the wind had held from the same quarter throughout the race would have been better."

J. Frederick Tams said: "I don't think it was a day to bring out any definite results for determining the relative merits of the two boats, because of the shifty winds. They sailed a fairly close race, but the Columbia, like all new boats, will improve as she gets shaped up."

Ernest Staples said: "I don't think the Columbia's forestaysail and clubtopsail are good-fitting sails. As to the merits of the two, comparatively speaking, I can't form any opinion satisfactory to myself yet. For one thing, I don't know what condition Defender's bottom is in, whether it is as smooth as it was in 1895. Taking into consideration all the features of the race, Columbia is manifestly the superior boat."

Howard W. Coates of the Larchmont Yacht Club said: "I think that in a heavy wind and sea Defender showed up better than Columbia, but in smooth water Columbia easily outpointed her. What Columbia will do in a broad reach it is too early to say. Columbia's sails are not set yet. The mainsail is too big for her spars, and so is the fore staysail, but this will be remedied."

PLANS FOR THE SHAMROCK.

Cup Challenger Said to Draw More Than Twenty Feet—Not Yet Ready to Race.

LONDON, July 6.—The Yachting World in to-day's issue says the fact that the yacht Shamrock grounded where she did a few days ago shows that the challenger for the America's Cup draws upward of twenty feet of water. The trial races between the Shamrock and the Britannia will certainly take place in the Solent, despite reports to the contrary.

The Shamrock's mainsail is the largest cutter mainsail ever bent in this country and presents a beautiful spectacle. The canvas alone weighs nearly 2,350 pounds.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 6.—The yacht Shamrock is not yet ready to engage in trial races. Workmen are still engaged in painting the craft and fixing her tackle. The Shamrock will be ready Saturday and the Britannia Wednesday, when the trials will commence.

EXCURSIONISTS' WEARY WAIT.

The Erratic Tide in the Shrewsbury Kept Them from Landing.

The Patten Line steamboat Pleasure Bay brought back to this city last night a weary, bedraggled, and disconsolate lot of excursionists, who had left the Battery pier at 9 o'clock in the morning.

When the Shrewsbury River is on its good behavior a vessel of the Pleasure Bay's draught is enabled to get to Pleasure Bay by noon, land her passengers, and is ready to return at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Yesterday, however, the river seemed to be much shallower than usual, and as a result the steamer was unable to approach nearer than a couple of hundred feet to the pier at Pleasure Bay, until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, just an hour before the start for home was to be made. In the meanwhile, through all the weary hours the passengers were forced to remain on the steamer, and their trip was anything but a pleasant one.

During the trip Gustave Ekstam, twenty-two years old, of 398 Douglass Stret, Brooklyn, was knocked overboard from the steamer by a van crashing through the rail where he was standing. He was pulled out of the water. He had been cut about the head and hands and severely bruised.

Canada Beaten at Cricket.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The international cricket match between the United States and Canadian college elevens, which was started yesterday on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club, ended to-day in a victory for the United States men by an inning and sixty runs.

Send Co. for Summer Book to Albany Day Line, Desbrosses St., N. Y. See advs.—Adv.

ahead, and she beat the Defender over the course 3 minutes and 25 seconds. The Columbia's time over the first leg of the course was 1 hour 38 minutes and 31 seconds, and the Defender's was 1 hour 40 minutes and 58 seconds; Columbia's gain being 2 minutes and 58 seconds.

The Columbia's time over the second leg was 59 minutes and 28 seconds; the Defender's 1 hour 1 minute and 1 second; Columbia's gain, 1 minute 33 seconds. The Columbia's time over the last leg was 1 hour 9 minutes and 54 seconds; the Defender's 1 hour 9 minutes and 29 seconds; Defender's and 28 seconds.

The times above given for the start are the actual times. The Columbia, however, owing to her mistake in the starting signal, and her crossing the line a second time, was handicapped 2 seconds, and was officially timed as starting at 1 o'clock. Consequently she officially, and according to the laws of yacht racing, beat the Defender 3 minutes and 33 seconds. But the actual figures are given in the table, because what every one wishes to know is how much faster the new defender is than the old one.

YACHTSMEN ON THE RACE.

Club Members Who Were Aboard the Cepheus Think Columbia Superior to Defender.

The iron steamboat Cepheus, chartered by the New York Yacht Club, carried about 250 of the club members and guests to the scene of the races. She swung clear of her pier, No. 1 North River, soon after 9:30 A. M., and had plenty of company on her way down, for there was quite a fleet of steam craft going down to see the race.

Among the yachts were Commodore Rouse's Satarnella, A. Van Santvoord's Clermont, John H. Hanan's Sagamore, Joseph Stickney's Susquehanna, ex-Commodore Gerry's Electra, John R. Drexel's Sultana, and the Riva. Biggest of all and fastest was Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's flagship Corsair. The steamboats Dolphin, Taurus, and Bay Queen took down large parties; then there was the fleet of newspaper tugs and a number of Government vessels. The navy yard tug Narkeeta attracted particular attention, as she flew the flag of the Secretary of the Navy. She put Secretary Long aboard the Corsair.

The Wampatuck had a party of naval officers aboard, and the revenue cutter Windom also attracted attention, her ram bow giving her a naval-like appearance. The Supervisor of the harbor, Commander John C. Fremont, had one of his scouts out, and the city was represented by the police boat Patrol and the fireboat Robert A. Van Wyck.

The patrol assisted two tugs active as guardboats to keep the course clear, and if any vessel appeared to be heading so that she might interfere the Patrol promptly set up a screeching of her whistle, which was quite effective. The ground swell outside set all the craft to rolling and pitching, and aboard the Cepheus there were a good many victims of mal de mer. For a time it threatened to put part of the band, picked from the Seventh Regiment's, out of commission, for some of the musicians were among the first to succumb to Neptune's pranks.

The old line yachtsmen aboard not only followed the racers with all the interest of their juniors, but found time as well to indulge in reminiscences, which were frequently interrupted to pass comment on the behavior of the new and old cup defenders. After the second tack in the first leg Columbia's performance drew forth enthusiastic exclamations. "She's pointing higher and floating faster than Defender," said one. "By jove, how she goes!" said another. "If the Englishman beats her he'll deserve the cup."

After this the tune changed for a while. It had come on blowing a little fresher, and it was now noted that at times Columbia heeled a little more.

"She's more tender than the old boat."

"She isn't pointing so high."

"The Defender's no slouch. See, she's standing up better."

"Columbia's fore staysail doesn't fit."

"Defender's giving her a good race," and like comments were made. Then, later, when Columbia was gaining again, there were those who thought that she was being pinched too much and couldn't understand it.

DEAD-LOCK ON ALASKAN ISSUE.

Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury Fail to Agree.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury are almost deadlocked over the modus vivendi fixing the Alaskan boundary. Neither side will accept the provisional line proposed by the other, the Canadians demanding the inclusion of their Porcupine country and the Americans the projection of the boundary line northwesterly from a point two miles above Kluckwan.

YERKES BOUND FOR EUROPE.

Returned from There in 1896 to Protect His Railway Stocks.

CHICAGO, Juy 6.—Charles T. Yerkes, last President of the North and West Chicago Street Railroad Companies, is preparing to depart for Europe. It is expected that Mr. Yerkes will sail about the middle of next week.

Incidentally, it is recalled that his return from Europe in 1896 was for the special purpose of protecting West Chicago and North Chicago stocks from the bears. He was doing his best in this line when the Moore failure closed the Exchange and caught Mr. Yerkes at a point where, had the Exchange been open, he might have been ruined.

Three years' time has enabled his genius for financial recuperation to find a way out.

ENJOINS TRANSFER OF STOCK.

Atlanta Judge Interrupts Consolidation of Two Railways.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 6.—Judge Candler late to-night at his home, in Edgewood, granted a temporary restraining order against the Atlanta Railway and Power Company, preventing the further transfer of stock of the Atlanta Railway Company and the Atlanta Consolidated Railway Company to the first-named corporation.

This action was the result of a bill filed by the State of Georgia and a unmber of citizens of Atlanta which sets forth that the combination of the Atlanta Railway Company and the Consolidated, recently perfected in Baltimore by the Trust Company of Georgia, is a trust formed with the intent of killing competition, and is therefore unconstitutional.

The transfer of the stock of the two companies has been partially completed, and the effect of the restraining order is that further transfer must cease and the street railways of Atlanta be operated, for the present, under the old managements.

Judge Candler set the hearing for Saturday, July 15, unless the defendants desire to reply sooner. All the bonds of the new company are held in Baltimore.

INQUIRY INTO A CHILD'S DEATH.

Neighbors Assert that a Housekeeper Treated Ada Fogg Cruelly.

PATERSON, N. J., July 6.—County Physician McBride to-day ordered that the funeral of Ada Fogg, which was to have been held this afternoon, be postponed until he had made an inquiry into the cause of death. This investigation showed death to be due to consumption, but an inquest will be held.

Ada Fogg was the five-year-old daughter of John Fogg, who lives at Ashley Heights, 200 feet from the city line. There are two more girls in the family. The mother died two years ago. Soon after Mrs. Fogg's death a housekeeper was employed. Several complaints have been made to the authorities of Manchester Township by the neighbors regarding her treatment of the children.

Several weeks ago the woman was summoned to appear before the township authorities by President Bishop of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She was accused of inhuman treatment of five-year-old Ada. Owing to a misunderstanding as to the hour for the hearing the case was dismissed.

Mrs. Margaret Hannan and Mrs. Flora Burke say they heard little Ada scream and beg for mercy. The women claim they entered the house and found Ada stripped of clothing and the housekeeper holding her firmly by the neck and keeping the child's head under a water tap. The girl's body, they declare, was black and blue. Around the child's neck was a red mark. An hour later Undertaker Jenkins's dead wagon was in front of the door.

English Golf Championship.

LONDON, July 6.—Ten thousand spectators witnessed the play to-day in the seventy-two-hole match between H. Vardon of Ganton and W. Park of Musselburg for £100 a side and the golf championship, at North Berwick. The contest was one of the most stubborn ever witnessed. At the end of the first round Park was one hole up.

THE ENDEAVORERS IN DETROIT.

Society Has Over 3,500,000 Members—Dr. Paden of Salt Lake City Talks on "The Mormon Question."

DETROIT, July 6.—Fully 20,000 delegates to the Christian Endeavor Convention are now in the city, besides thousands of visitors who are not connected with the society, but who are here to attend the meetings.

The first business session of the convention opened to-day in Tent Endeavor. More than 10,000 people were called to order by the Rev. Dr. Nemiah Boynton of Detroit. After devotional exercises, led by P. S. Foster of Washington, Secretary John Willis Baer submitted his annual report, in which he referred to those who ridiculed the objects of the society, and predicted that it was a decadent body. So far from true was this, he said, that he exulted in saying that there was now an official enrollment of 55,813 societies, with a total membership of 3,500,000. The report further showed that the various societies had expended fully a half million dollars in missionary work during the past year, and had donated various sums to other charities and toward defraying expenses of educating men for the ministry. Francis E. Clark, the President, followed Mr. Baer, delivering his annual address to the members.

The convention sermon was eloquently preached by the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus of Chicago from the text, "And an inscription was written and placed upon the cross, saying in letters of Greek and Hebrew and Latin, 'This is the King of the Jews.'" St. Mark, xx., 14.

Dr. Clark appointed as members of the committee to which shall be referred all matters of business and resolutions Secretary John Willis Baer, C. B. Holdridge of Illinois, and the Rev. Dr. Dixon of Gault, Ont. The afternoon was devoted to denominational rallies and to conferences upon lines of work auxiliary to Christian Endeavor.

Ten thousand people crowded into Tent Williston for this evening's exercises. President Clark presided over the meeting and P. S. Foster of Washington was musical director.

The two principal addresses in Tent Williston were delivered by the Rev. John E. Pounds of Indianapolis and the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson of Chicago, the former on "Dollars and Duty" and the latter on "Satan and Cities." Both were listened to with undivided attention by the great audience and bursts of applause were frequent.

In Tent Endeavor the principal address of the evening was by the Rev. Dr. W. A. Noble of Chicago. His subject was "War Against War."

"The Mormon Question" was treated by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Paden of Salt Lake City, who made a bitter personal attack upon Congressman Roberts. He charged Mr. Roberts with being an especially flagrant type of polygamist, and asserted that his election as a lawmaker had raised an issue which Christians are bound to meet.

Frederick A. Wallis of Hopkinsville, Ky., outlined the progress of "Our Prison Work."

YELLOW FEVER ON TRANSPORT.

Two Well Developed and Two Doubtful Cases on the McClellan—One Patient Miss Ellen Clendenin.

The United States transport McClellan, Capt. Brickley, arrived at Quarantine yesterday from Santiago displaying the yellow flag. An inspection by the Quarantine authorities disclosed two well-developed cases of yellow fever among her passengers and two cases with many of the usual symptoms, but which have not yet been definitely diagnosed. The transport left Santiago July 1, with fourteen cabin passengers and seventy-two discharged soldiers, and the disease developed after leaving port.

The two typical cases of the dangerous fever are Oscar F. Lackey, a civil engineer, and Miss Ellen Clendenin, daughter of Capt. Paul Clendenin, the surgeon in charge of the hospital in Santiago, who succumbed to the disease last Tuesday. The two doubtful cases are John Tidmarch, formerly a tugboat Captain of this city, and John Ferguson, a discharged soldier. The McClellan was detained at Quarantine, and the four patients were removed at once to the Swinburne Island hospital.

The entire crew and passengers of the transport will be removed from the vessel to Hoffman Island for observation this morning. Their clothing and effects will be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected and their condition will be closely watched. The vessel throughout will be flushed with disinfecting compounds and thoroughly fumigated from stem to stern, the work requiring several days. Should no suspicious symptoms develop among the crew or passengers in the meantime, they will be kept five days after the disinfection is accomplished.

Miss Clendenin, who was accompanied by her sister, told the Surgeon of the transport that she had not seen her father for some time prior to sailing, but one day after the transport left Santiago she was stricken with the disease. Her case is comparatively mild, and she was doing well last night. Her sister begged Health Officer Doty not to separate them, and accordingly both were taken to the Swinburne Island Hospital. Dr. Doty sent to Bellevue for extra nurses, and two female and one male nurse went to Swinburne Island last night.

Of the four cases, the most recent is that of Private Ferguson, who was taken with a chill early yesterday morning. Dr. Doty stated that, as this was one of the first symptoms of the disease, he was keeping a close watch for other symptoms which, in combination, mark unmistakably the disease. Should these symptoms appear, this patient, at least, will be inoculated with yellow fever serum, and is expected to furnish a perfect test of its efficacy. The patient Tidwarsh probably will be inoculated also, but in the case of Miss Clendenin and Lackey the disease is believed to have progressed too far.

"The people of New York need not feel the slightest uneasiness," said Dr. Doty, "for the system of isolation is perfect. We have not adopted any more stringent measures for quarantine than have been in operation here since the beginning of the Summer season, and see no reason for doing so."

The cabin passengers on the McClellan are Major J. T. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Navarre and two children, Mr. Siefert, Mr. and Mrs. Babbett Mr. Campbell, Mr. Bellenot, Mr. Haskell, Mrs. Shriner, Miss L. C. Clendenin, Miss E. Clendenin, Mr. Lackey, and Mr. A. Leser.

ACCIDENT TO FISHING STEAMER.

The Johanna, with 150 Passengers, Said to Have Broken Her Shaft.

A steamer with 150 passengers, who went on a fishing trip off Seabright, N. J., met with an accident near Gallee yesterday afternoon. It was found that the steamer, which is supposed to have been the Johanna, an iron-hulled vessel, had broken her shaft and was drifting helplessly. The Moran Towing Company sent the tug Daylight to the aid of the disabled steamer.

The tug was reported as passing Sandy Hook about 7 o'clock last evening. Nothing more had been heard from her up to an early hour this morning, and it was not known whether she had the steamer in tow.

JEFFRIES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Great Crowds Welcome the Champion Heavyweight Pugilist.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Jim Jeffries, champion pugilist of the world, arrived from the East to-night, and was met at the station by a large crowd of admirers and a brass band.

As Jeffries emerged from the ferry slip there was a dash to shake his hand, and then the pugilist was escorted to the Palace Hotel, where another reception awaited him.

Among those who welcomed the returned pugilist was Mr. Jeffries, Sr., who has been conducting revival services in this State and praying for his son's defeat, in the hope that a defeat would tend to make him better his mode of life. Paternal pride in his son's prowess was too strong, and the old gentleman seemed extremely happy when he clasped the champion's strong right hand in his and patted him on the shoulder in welcome. To-night there was a gigantic reception to the pugilist at Woodward's Pavilion.

RESCUES HIS THREE COMRADES.

Sergt. Smith Drags Drowning Patrolmen from the Water.

During the annual outing of the first platoon of the police connected with the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, held at Throgg's Neck on Wednesday, Sergt. John W. Smith rescued Patrolmen Mangold, McGovern, and Vanderau from drowning. The four men had embarked in an eight-oared barge, 22 feet long, for a row in Pelham Bay. They had gone about 300 yards from the shore when the boat capsized. Smith and Mangold could swim, but the other two men could not. Smith caught Vanderau by the hair. Smith and Mangold then towed Vanderau to the upturned boat and told him to hang to it until they found McGovern.

Mangold told the Sergeant that McGovern was under the boat, and Smith dived and brought McGovern, who was exhausted, to the surface. McGovern went under the water again. Smith grabbed him, this time by the hair, and succeeded in laying him across the boat. He then turned to get Mangold's aid to take the men to shore, but found that Mangold had disappeared. He looked around and saw Mangold sinking. Smith, although nearly exhausted himself, swam after the policeman and had him near the boat, where Vanderau and McGovern were, just as help arrived from the shore.

The four men were taken ashore. McGovern and Mangold were unconscious, but soon recovered. Sergt. Smith was nearly exhausted. The men appointed a committee, of which Mangold, Vanderau, and McGovern were members, to call the attention of Capt. Donohue to the rescue. The committee called upon the Captain at the station house last evening. He left his room and congratulated Sergt. Smith, adding that he would send a report to the Board of Police Commissioners.

Disastrous Fire in California.

COULTERVILLE, Cal., July 6.—A fire broke out in the residence of Mrs. Bogolios here to-day, and within an hour the entire business portion of the town, including three hotels and four general merchandise stores, was in ashes. Altogether, sixty-seven buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Mr. Morgan's Offer Accepted.

LONDON, July 6.—The offer of J. Pierpont Morgan to light the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral with electricity has been accepted. It is estimated that the installation will cost £5,000.

The Antarctic Expedition Fund.

LONDON, July 6.—The Government announces that it will contribute $225,000 to the antarctic expedition fund.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.

The "Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent upon request. American Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

Of an evening, when your friends drop in and you want to "make a hit," just surprise them with a tall glass of *Gosman's* Ginger Ale, right off the ice. 'Twill be a surprise, for they've never before tasted a ginger ale to equal it. It is as pure as mountain spring water (Chattolanee) can make it, and has a delicious aromatic flavor, with a snap, a sparkle and a "go" that is fetching. They'll say: "Where can we get it?" You say: "Almost anywhere."

Ask your dealer to get it for you, or send us $1.00 for trial dozen.

REMEMBER THE NAME, GOSMAN'S GINGER ALE.

MADE IN BALTIMORE. NEW YORK AGENCY, 84 BROAD ST.

AUGUST BECKER FOUND GUILTY.

The Chicago Stock Yards Butcher to Die for Wife Murder.

CHICAGO, July 6.—August Becker, the Stock Yards butcher, was found guilty today of the murder of his first wife. His punishment was fixed at death. The jury was out only a short time. Becker showed apparent indifference.

Mrs. Rachel Becker disappeared last January, and two weeks later Becker married seventeen-year-old Ida Sutterlein. When Becker was arrested he confessed to having killed his first wife in a fit of rage. In order to dispose of the body he said he cut it up and boiled it piece by piece. While on trial he denied all this, and claimed that his father-in-law, Sutterlein, did the killing.

Elevator Burned in Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich., July 6.—Fire tonight destroyed the large Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad elevator, causing a loss estimated at $120,000. All the property destroyed was well insured. Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have caused the fire. The company will rebuild at once.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Edward Rok, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington; ex-Mayor J. M. Hubbard, Chicago; Prof. P. S. Darley, Philadelphia; Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton; Dr. Tait McKenzie, Montreal.

NETHERLAND—The Rev. Dr. Nevin, Rome, Italy.

NORMANDIE—Count Giusseppi della Gherardesca, Florence, Italy.

MARLBOROUGH—Gen. Carlos Garcia, Havana.

MURRAY HILL—Col. M. C. Woods, England; ex-Congressman Augustus Brandagee, New London; Capt. Paul Harwood, United States Army.

WALDORF—Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio; George Curtiss Treadwell, Albany; Rev. G. G. Merrill, Tuxedo; Cecil Routlege, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ach, L. E., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics, &c.; 43 Leonard Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Ohl, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street; Stuart House.

Davis, Belan & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. H. Davis, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fair, The, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Hasgall, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. T. Grund, toys; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hale Bros. & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. C. Harshberger, notions; 258 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Miller, notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hillman's Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Hull, dress goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Gerard House.

Lyman Brothers, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; O. W. Lyman, millinery; F. A. Lyman, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Macauley Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel New Amsterdam.

Newberger, J., Grenada, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Richardson, Roberts, Byrne Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; George L. Hammer, notions, laces, and embroideries; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Reynolds, laces and embroideries; 454 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sisson Bros. & Welden, Binghamton, N. Y.; T. P. Calkins, furs; Grand Hotel.

Stern, N., & Son, Keokuk, Ia.; I. Stern, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Strauss, S. & Co., St. Louis; A. Samish, notions; 637 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Thomas, C. N., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. A. Sparrow, linens and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Toplitz, F., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; F. Toplitz, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Von Borrie, F., Louisville, Ky.; woolens; Hotel Albert.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Threatening, with showers at night; variable winds.

A trough of low pressure extended yesterday from Arizona to Lake Superior, and unsettled weather with showers prevailed from this trough to the Atlantic Coast, except fair in the West Gulf States. Twenty-six stations reported thunderstorms, which is the largest number in twelve hours reported this season. The temperature has risen in the Ohio Valley and northern plateau, fallen in the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain regions, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The weather will continue unsettled, with showers from the Mississippi to the Atlantic Coast. The temperature will rise in the lower lake region, the Middle and North Atlantic States, and will fall in the Lower Missouri Valley. Variable winds will prevail on the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts, and light southerly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	66	71	75
6 A. M.	66	70	78
9 A. M.	70	74	86
12 M.	71	76	86
3 P. M.	68	77	89
6 P. M.	67	75	83
9 P. M.	65	70	77
12 P. M.	64	69	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81
Weather Bureau	72¾
Corresponding date 1898	67⅛
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 95 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 91 per cent.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A fire to-day in the factory of the Illinois Can Factory caused a loss of $150,000; insurance, $125,000.

EAST LYME, Conn., July 6.—The Darrow Cotton Mill, located in Flanders, was dest

HUNGER FOLLOWS FLOOD IN TEXAS

Number of Sufferers Estimated at Forty Thousand.

THE LOSS OF LIFE UNKNOWN

Efforts of the Authorities and Citizens Devoted to Relieving Distress.

The Federal Government Furnishes Life-Saving Boats and Twenty Thousand Rations.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 6.—It is impossible thus far to give an accurate estimate of the loss of life by the Brazos River flood. The efforts of the State authorities are being devoted to the work of relieving the necessities of the survivors, many thousands of whom have been without food for several days.

Every possible agency is being employed by Gov. Sayers, the Mayors of numerous cities of the State, and many business firms and individuals to relieve the great distress that exists among the flood sufferers. Gov. Sayers received to-day the following reply to his telegram of last night to Secretary of War Alger, asking that Federal aid be given to the starving and waterbound people:

"The Chief of Engineers will place at your order all boats available at Galveston and the commanding officer at San Antonio has been directed to place at your immediate disposal 10,000 rations and to confer with you as to points of delivery."

Immediately on receipt of this telegram Gov. Sayers instructed Adjutant General Thomas C. Scurry to begin the work of sending the rations to those river points which can be reached by railroad transportation. The Governor received additional information this evening from several places in the stricken region, estimating the total number of sufferers at not less than 40,000, and setting forth the necessity of immediate aid in the way of food.

Acting on these advices the Governor requested of the Secretary of War that an additional 10,000 rations be furnished the famishing people. The request was granted. Five thousand rations will be shipped from Fort Sam Houston to Richmond, Fort Bend County, and 5,000 to Sealy, Austin County. The other 10,000 rations will be distributed from other places in the flooded section. Capt. S. P. Seiker, Quartermaster of the Texas Rangers, went to Richmond to-night to superintend the distribution of the rations at that place.

The greatest destruction of property, according to reports that have reached here to-day, has been in Waller, Washington, Austin, Brazoria, and Burleson Counties. It is estimated that there are not less than 10,000 negroes in those counties, who have been wholly without food and shelter for nearly three days. The small towns along the edges of the flood have been depleted of their stores of provisions, and in some places the inhabitants who suffered no personal loss or damage from the inundation are without food supplies. This condition of affairs is particularly true of a number of towns that have been cut off from railroad communication for several days.

The flood did not begin to subside near the Gulf last night, as had been expected, but continued to rise until about noon today, and since then has been almost at a standstill. The Southern Pacific Railroad, which was believed to be far above the highest water mark of the Brazos and Colorado Rivers, was forced to submit to the inevitable last evening, and all the through traffic of that road is tied up. Many miles of its tracks have been washed out. The San Antonio and Aransas Pass and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road also suffered additional washouts to-day. The Santa Fé main line trains have been abandoned between Galveston and the Brazos River.

The extensive State Penitentiary in Fort Bend County is under water to a depth of several feet, and the loss to the State from the ruined sugar cane crop, sugar houses, and other valuable property will aggregate probably $300,000. The sugar plantation of Col. E. H. Cunningham, one of the wealthiest sugar planters in the South, is in the inundated district, and his loss is said to be very great. Fears are entertained here as to the safety of the several hundred penitentiary convicts who were leased to Col. Cunningham and other sugar planters of that section.

The town of Richmond, which has been partly under water since yesterday, was one of the most prosperous places in the Brazos Valley. It was the centre of trade for a large section of rich agricultural country. The loss to that town alone from the overflow will aggregate many thousands of dollars.

Henry Worberg, a cotton planter of Washington County, arrived here to-day and purchased a large amount of supplies for refugees in that section. He said that the destitution among the negroes of Washington and Burleson Counties, whose homes and all belongings had been swept away, was beyond description. He had spent the last four days with rescuing parties in boats saving water-bound people from death by drowning and starvation. He estimates that 700 persons, mostly negroes, were rescued from tree tops and small islands in these two counties, and that probably fifty others were not found in time to save them from death either by drowning or starvation. The suffering of the women and children who spent two or three days in tree tops waiting to be rescued was most severe.

"The distress among the people of the Brazos bottoms is indescribable," Mr. Worberg said. "The negroes are absolutely helpless. There is no opportunity for them to work, and when the flood subsides it will be impossible for them to make another crop. The result is that their present suffering is likely to continue indefinitely unless outside aid comes to them. There are thousands of starving mouths to feed in almost every county along the lower course of the Brazos River.

"In our work of rescuing the living we could make no attempt to bury the dead. I saw probably a total of fifteen dead bodies in the river and in tree tops during the time that I was engaged in the rescue work. The loss of life in Burleson and Washington Counties is probably several times that number. But few of the negro families were provided with boats, and when the flood came down upon them they were washed away, unless they could get into trees or upon higher ground. It is the first big rise in the Brazos River since 1861, and of late years the negroes had become careless and built their homes closer and closer to the channel of the river."

HOPEFUL VIEW AT GALVESTON.

Belief that Reports of Loss of Life Have Been Exaggerated.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 6.—Gov. Sayers has been asked by Representative W. H. Ellis to call a special session of the Legislature to relieve the distress resulting from the Brazos River flood. Reports received here indicate that while the property loss has been enormous, the loss of life has been greatly exaggerated.

Nineteen persons were rescued yesterday in a skiff sent from Houston. The people were demolishing their sheds and outhouses and making boxes that they used for boats. Cattle were found resting their heads in the boughs of trees, making a pitiable struggle for existence. At one point two houses were seen coming down the stream. In one of them was a man and two women, and on the other a woman and five children were clinging for life and calling for help. One of these was a fine two-story house, and the other was a smaller dwelling. All of the occupants were rescued.

Gov. Sayres, at the suggestion of Congressman Hawley, appealed to the War Department for permission to send Government life-saving boats from Galveston. Permission was granted, and a special train left this afternoon for the flooded district, carrying several Government and many private boats, numbering twenty-five in all, fully manned and provisioned. It is believed that nearly all the people lodged in trees and on housetops have been rescued, but the boats sent from Galveston to-day will patrol the flooded districts and make a thorough search for stragglers. A very good indication that the people have been rescued is the fact that a special relief party started out from Brookshire Tuesday night and patrolled the river all night, but found no one to rescue.

In addition to the War Department rations, Houston and Galveston have sent several carloads of groceries into the flooded district. It is believed there is now food enough in transit to feed the negroes until the waters recede and they can return to plantation work.

As to crops, cotton is not lost. It is entirely washed out in some places, but, on the whole, more good than harm has been done to crops by the flood. Cotton will be replanted in most cases. Corn has soured in some localities, but the crop is not an entire loss. Those who are looking for a big decrease in the Texas cotton crop will be disappointed. The ground in the inundated counties constitutes the garden spot of the State. There is plenty of time to raise cotton before January, 1900.

The next trouble will be at Velasco, at the mouth of the Brazos, which point the flood reached to-day. The town may be cut off from communication with the world for a day or two, but no loss of life is anticipated, because the people had two days' notice that the flood had broken loose above and was coming down. The revenue cutter Galveston will leave here to-night for Velasco to rescue those really in danger at that point.

The flood situation is now well in hand. The destitute will be fed and men will have work on the railways until the subsidence of the flood permits them to return to their homes.

STORM DAMAGE IN MINNESOTA.

Eight Lives Reported to Have Been Lost at Crookston.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 6.—Eight lives are reported to have been lost at Crookston and much damage done all through the Red River Valley by last night's storm. The only report thus far has been received from St. Cloud, having reached that point by train. The railroads have no details of the storm damage, and the same is true of the telegraph companies. The storm-swept district is thinly settled and details are meagre.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 6.—A dispatch from Rogers, N. D. says:

A heavy rain and hail storm from the north passed over this district yesterday unroofing small buildings and completely destroying between 6,000 and 10,000 acres of grain. The district is thinly settled, making reports meagre. Rogers escaped from the tail end of the storm with broken windows. Hailstones fell as large as walnuts.

GORMAN AND VAN WYCK CONFER

Ex-Senator Arthur Pue Gorman spent several hours in consultation with ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, in the latter's office, yesterday. Rumors were rife in consequence in Democratic circles to the effect that Mr. Gorman would endeavor to crystalize sentiment in favor of Mr. Van Wyck's candidacy for the Presidency.

Neither Mr Gorman nor Mr. Van Wyck would admit that the question of the Presidency had been discussed, however, and the only explanation offered as to the conversation was that the two men are warm personal friends and that Mr. Gorman's call was merely for the purpose of greeting the late candidate for Governor. Mr. Gorman, it was said, was here on business.

CALL TO SILVER MEN.

COVINGTON, Ky., July 6.—The Organization Committee of the League of Bimetallist Clubs of the Ohio Valley sent out circulars to-day to all the States, inviting Democrats to meet July 20 at the Palmer House, in Chicago, to devise plans for a more thorough organization, especially in the pivotal States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. The Democratic National Committee will meet at the Palmer House July 20. The circular concludes as follows.

"The committee is inviting to this meeting Democrats all over the country who are known to favor the readoption of the Chicago platform of 1896, without an omission, and who are opposed to anything in the nature of a compromise or a concession as to any principle involved in that platform. The league which appointed this committee is particularly and primarily interested in the cause of bimetallism at 16 to 1, and will work especially for its advancement, though it is assumed that the Democratic Convention will also declare against trusts and imperialism."

GEN. HENDERSON ON CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Gen. Henderson of Iowa, the prospective Speaker of the House of Representatives, had a conference with the President to-day, but at the conclusion of his call said that no general questions had been discussed. "I have simply been looking after matters pertaining to my own district," he said.

When asked as to the prospects of an extra session of Congress, he said: "For myself I have never thought that Congress would be called together in advance of the regular time, for I have never thought that there was any occasion for an extra session."

Regarding the prospect of financial legislation, Gen. Henderson said that the question was being taken care of at Narragansett Pier. "Moreover," he added, "there is no financial bill. No bill has ever been formulated as the result of our caucus committee work at Atlantic City. Much that has been published was not correct. The whole subject is therefore in embryotic shape, and there is nothing to say in connection with it."

JOHN C. SHEEHAN'S FIGHT.

Ex-Judge Edward F. Browne, acting as counsel for John C. Sheehan, yesterday took the preliminary steps in the certiorari proceedings which Mr. Sheehan will bring against the Police Commissioners to compel them to appoint the election officers selected by Mr. Sheehan for the Ninth Assembly District.

After a consultation with Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Browne served papers on the Police Board and Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, demanding that the former appoint Mr. Sheehan's men as election officers, and that the latter withdraw the list which he filed in the Election Bureau last Friday, and substitute therefor the Sheehan list. No reply was made to Mr. Browne's notice. It was said at Mr. Sheehan's headquarters last night that after a few days, unless a satisfactory reply is received from the Police Board, legal proceedings would be begun. Judge Browne's demand was merely a formal one, it was said, and it was for the purpose of giving the Ninth District leader a basis on which to begin a suit.

THE MOHAWKS INDORSE BRYAN.

BUFFALO, July 6.—The Mohawks, a Democratic organization said to comprise 600 wigwams and over 50,000 active members, which has been in secret session here since the 3d inst., elected officers last night, and adjourned to meet next year in the city selected for the National Democratic Convention one week prior to that convention. Steps were taken to immediately begin the work of organizing new wigwams.

The resolutions adopted denounced trusts and monopolies, indorsed Bryan and the silver creed, and opposed militarism.

The following officers were elected:

National Chief—James R. Sovereign of Idaho; Assistant Chief—C. B. Matthews of Buffalo; National Scribe—Michael Meehan of Missouri; Big Medicine Man—John M. Hennessy of Buffalo; Treasurer—George J. Zilig of Buffalo; Chief of Secret Service—Eugene V. Brewster of New York City; Chief of Scouts—Wallace McMasters of Dunkirk; Inside Guard—Capt. T. M. Ryan of Buffalo; Outside Guard—Capt. M. J. Galvin of Buffalo. National Executive Committee—Chief James R. Sovereign of Idaho; Scribe Michael Meehan of Missouri; Mayor C. O. Harrington of Carthage, Mo.; J. O. Bennett of New York; John M. Hennessey of Buffalo, and John Cutler of Niagara Falls.

James R. Sovereign was appointed National organizer.

Mr. Beveridge to Visit Gov. Roosevelt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 6.—A letter addressed to United States Senator Beveridge reached this city yesterday from Gov. Roosevelt of New York, asking the Senator to spend several weeks with him at his Summer home at Oyster Bay. The Senator is expected to return from his Philippine trip within a week.

Kings County Elevated Sold.

The Kings County Elevated Railroad is reported to have been sold at foreclosure sale yesterday. The sale, it is asserted, took place in the Kings County Court House. The Reorganization Committee was the purchaser. The only bidder was August Belmont, Chairman of the committee, who secured the property for $3,500,000. The report of the sale caused surprise, as on Wednesday the New York Bank Note Company, a judgment creditor of the road, procured a postponement of the sale for twenty days. The Bank Note Company is declared to have been indemnified by a bond. The sale of the railroad is in line with the scheme for consolidating all the Brooklyn elevated lines with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's trolley system.

YACHT CONSTANCE THE BEST

Again the Post-Thomas Boat Outsails Algonquin.

THE PALM DID NOT ENTER

No Doubt that the Winner of the Races Yesterday Will Be Sent to Meet the Canadian 20-Footer.

The one-raters Constance, owned by the Post-Thomas syndicate, and Algonquin, the Crowninshield boat, raced thrice yesterday off Centre Island, in the Sound, over a four-mile course. Gen. Samuel Thomas's steam yacht Radha followed the 20-foot racers.

Lawrence Huntington's Palm was to have been a contender also. The boat that was adjudged by the Race Committee the best was to have the glory of challenging for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup, which is held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal. Palm, however, did not appear, her owner finding in the trials on Wednesday that both Constance and Algonquin outclassed her in any sort of weather. After two of the three races had been sailed the Crowninshield people concluded that Constance was a safer challenger for the cup than Algonquin. The latter was decisively beaten in the first two races, and her owners refused to sail the other race. The Race Committee was entertained on the Radha. The races left no room for doubt that Constance will be chosen by the committee. When the signal for the start had been given, the wind died out, and it began to rain. The boats did little more than drift then, all the way down to the first stakeboat, but from that point on until the first race was over the wind freshened and the rain ceased suddenly.

The second race was treated to about the same sort of weather, rain and sunshine chasing each other in turn, until, on the last leg of the race, there came up an eight-knot breeze.

Clinton H. Crane, who designed Constance, sailed her yesterday and showed her off to advantage

The course was a two-mile run each way to leeward and return, and the boats came up to the line at 12:50 P. M. under a fair wind. Algonquin was first over the line. The boats drifted on, assisted only once in a while by a scarcely perceptible wind.

As Constance rounded the two-mile stakeboat on a very short turn she passed just astern of the leader, and then under a light southwest breeze she began to creep up on Algonquin. Constance was on a starboard tack, and was scudding along when there was almost a collision. She was entitled to the right of way, but Algonquin did not stand off as she should have done, and in a race this would have disqualified the latter. It cost Constance about twenty seconds, but she could have as well done without an allowance, for, under the stiff breeze, she started away from the other, and went up to the finish line and over it almost five minutes in advance. In the second race Algonquin was over the line a minute and seven seconds before Constance got under way. Algonquin held her head all the way down to the stakeboat, two miles away, as in the first race, but Constance was gradually gaining, and as she rounded the stakeboat was only a short distance behind, having gained eighteen seconds. The wind was west-southwest and the water choppy, and in this weather, which is the sort the New York yachtsmen expect in Canada, Constance showed her superiority. She won by about three minutes. The summary follows:

FIRST RACE.

Yacht.	First Mark. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Constance	1:30:35	2:23:42	1:33:42
Algonquin	1:26:57	2:28:13	1:38:13
Time of start, 12:50.			

SECOND RACE.

Constance	2:59:10	3:39:42	1:06:42
Algonquin	2:58:21	3:48:06	1:09:06
Time of start, 2:34.			

INSURANCE MEN IN QUANDARY.

Nebraska Has Two Insurance Departments Open for Business.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 6.—The State of Nebraska is now supplied with two Insurance Departments, and each is very actively engaged in transacting the business of the office.

The last Legislature provided for an Insurance Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor, who selected Attorney Bryant for the position. Prior to that the office had been under the direction of the State Auditor. July 1 the new law went into effect, but the Auditor refused to surrender the books, seals, and other things necessary to conduct the office, he holding that the new law was not Constitutional, and that he must hold the books to protect his bondsmen. Commissioner Bryant has had new seals and books made, and started business under the new law.

In the meantime the insurance companies are very uncertain as to their exact position. Both departments are issuing certificates, but one of them is, of course, illegal, and the insurance men are much disturbed by the situation of affairs. Some of them are taking the precaution of securing certificates to transact business in the State from both departments.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES.

Railroad Men Meet in Chicago to Increase Grain Charges.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Presidents and General Freight Agents of all the important Eastern and Western roads centring in Chicago met here to-day to consider east-bound rates, and if possible to adopt a plan that would tend to place the same in a firmer condition.

To keep all rail rates from Chicago in good shape it was suggested that the trunk lines running east from Buffalo and Fairport advance their rates on grain received by them from the lake routes for New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The advance proposed is from 3½ cents per bushel on wheat, 2½ cents on oats, and 2¾ cents per bushel on corn, destined for New York, to 4½ cents on wheat, 3 cents on oats, and 4 cents on corn, and that for the present Philadelphia and Baltimore shall take the same rates until opportunity is afforded for ascertaining what, if any, differentials ought to be allowed.

No decision on the proposition was reached to-day.

ROSENSTEIN MURDER CASE.

Taylor, the Negro, Convicted of Killing Mrs. Rosenstein.

FREDERICK, Md., July 6.—Armistead Taylor, colored, was convicted to-day of the murder on May 13 of Mrs. Rosa Rosenstein at Slidell, Montgomery County. John Alfred Brown, who also stands indicted for the murder of the Rosensteins, will be placed on trial to-morrow in the same court.

The Rosensteins were found unconscious in their store on the morning of May 13. They were removed to a Baltimore hospital, where they died without regaining consciousness.

A few days later Taylor was located in a house in Georgetown, D. C., and shot and killed Policeman Passar before he surrendered. He confessed that he struck Mrs. Rosenstein with a heavy poker, and said that Brown dealt the death blow to her husband.

Robbery was the motive for the crime. The negroes secured between $600 and $800, part of which was recovered.

Library for San Juan Naval Station.

O. P. Dorman, President of the Gilbert Manufacturing Company of this city, has received a letter from Capt. A. S. Snow, commandant of the United States Naval Station at San Juan, Puerto Rico, acknowledging the receipt of seventeen boxes of books donated to the station for a library by the Gilbert Company. Capt. Snow writes that a chapel on the premises is being fitted up as a reading room and equipped with the books, and that it will be known as the "Dorman Library."

Judgment Against Frank C. Ives.

ALBANY, July 6.—By the decision of the Third Appellate Division, handed down today, Frank C. Ives, the billiard expert, loses his case against the State Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission. Ives was prosecuted by Chief Fish and Game Protector Pond for having hunted and pursued with a dog wild deer in the State forests, and judgment was rendered in favor of the State for $100 damages and $224.56 costs. This judgment is affirmed, with costs.

The Standard Fabrics

from the famous looms of the world—at moderate cost

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB RUN.

The Amorita Again Leads the Fleet—Penguin Defeats the Wenonah in the Special Class Race.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 6.—W. Gould Brokaw's schooner Amorita again led the fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club in the squadron run to this port to-day. She defeated the Colonia in easy style. Commodore Postley's yacht met with an accident early in the race. Her fore topmast was carried away and she was compelled to enter the harbor at New London in a disabled condition.

The Ondawa and Zenobia captured the laurels in their respective classes, and the Penguin again defeated the Wenonah in the special class.

The Sachem tore a big hole in her main topmast staysail early in the race, and also carried away her fore topmast during the afternoon.

The preparatory signal was made at 10:15 o'clock from the Regatta Committee's steamer, which was anchored off Penfield Reef beacon, and ten minutes later the sloops were sent away, followed by the schooners after an interval of ten minutes.

A thin fog veiled the shore as the boats crossed the line in the following order, under a nice sailing breeze from the southward: Narika, Bonnie Glint, Endola, Ondawa, Arva, Wenonah, Penguin, Bonito, Zenobia, Wabasso, Amorita, Huron, Katrina, Sachem, Colonia, Lady Evelyn, and Ramona. All crossed with booms broad off to port, and spinnaker poles lowered to starboard.

The Sachem luffed out to windward of the Katrina soon after crossing the line. The Amorita quickly ran into the lead and led the fleet into New London. The yachts finished off the bell buoy on Sarah's Ledge, the entire distance being covered in about seven hours. Both the Sachem and Colonia carried away their fore topmasts during the afternoon. The summary follows:

SCHOONERS—CRUISING CLASS.

Start, 10:35 A. M.

Name.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corr'ted Time. H.M.S.
Colonia	5:25:50	6:50:50	6:38:34
Amorita	5:24:15	6:49:15	6:14:10
Lady Evelyn	6:24:42	7:49:42	7:38:53
Katrina	5:34:32	6:59:32	6:21:54
Ramona	5:31:12	6:56:12	6:56:12
Sachem	5:40:45	7:05:45	6:50:53

SLOOPS—OVER 43 FEET.

Start, 10:25 A. M.

Ondawa	6:15:50	7:50:50	7:50:50
Arva	6:59:19	8:34:19	8:31:37

SLOOPS—UNDER 43 FEET.

Start, 10:25 A. M.

Eidelon	7:04:45	8:38:45	8:38:45
Bonito	Not timed.		
Narika	Not timed.		
Wabasso	Not timed.		
Bonnie Glint	Not timed.		
Zenobia	6:04:25	8:19:25	7:48:36

SLOOPS—SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 10:25 A. M.

Penguin	6:14:45	7:49:45	7:00:47
Wenonah	6:23:35	7:58:35	7:58:35

The winners were Amorita, Ondawa, Zenobia, and Penguin.

THE RACES AT INDIAN HARBOR.

Large Fleet of Knockabouts Sails an Interesting Race.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 6.—Indian Harbor yachtsmen sailed their circuit race at Greenwich to-day despite the threatening weather of the morning, mingled with rain, shortly before the start. There was very little breeze all the morning, and many of the boats entered did not arrive in the harbor in time to participate. Two o'clock was the hour set for the start, but the committee deemed it best to postpone it for half an hour. The wind, which was from the west-southwest, gradually increased to a pleasant sailing strength, and, although light, was steady to the finish.

The start was at 2:35 o'clock and five-minute intervals afterward for the different classes. Twenty-two boats participated, seven of them being knockabouts. The forty-three, thirty-six, and thirty foot classes of sloops and the special thirty-foot class sailed twice over a triangular course, thirteen nautical miles in all, while the other classes covered ten miles on two winds.

The steam yacht Viva, Rear Commodore Hopper's boat, was used as a committee boat, and between the rounds sailed partly over the course.

The Windora sailed as a sloop in the thirty-six-foot class, and won from the Acushla.

The Kittle was the first over the line, and kept her position all through the race. It was a close reach on the first leg, long and short legs to windward on second leg, and a run to the finish. Seven knockabouts, six of which were of the Indian Harbor fleet, started, making the largest showing in their class which has been on the Sound this season. The prizes were awarded in this class. The first round was reached in this order: Windora, 3:46:31; Acushla, 3:46:44; Hussar, 3:48:02; Kittle, 3:49:49; Sultan, 3:49:57; Spindrift, 3:51:06; Indianola, 3:51:20; Mongoose, 3:52:48; Robin Hood, 3:53:42; Esperanza, 3:54:43; Midge, 3:55:42; Lorelei, 3:55:43; Mariposa, 3:56:26; Qui Vive, 3:57:02; Win or Lose, 4:01:11; Houri, 4:06:49; Sirene, 4:09:22; Ka Za Za, 4:11:12; Vera, 4:11:17; Elsie, 4:12:15; Vera, 4:15:25; Psyche, 4:48:50.

The summaries follow:

SLOOPS—43-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:35 P. M.

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hussar, James Baird	4:54:46	2:19:46
Sultan Yawl, C. S. Somerville	5:08:32	2:33:32

SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:35 P. M.

Acushla, C. T. Wills	5:05:20	2:30:20
Windora, W. L. Ward	4:54:53	2:19:53

SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:35 P. M.

Lorelei, Alfred Peabody	5:22:39	2:47:39

SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:55 P. M.

Houri, F. I. Bergen	5:25:32	2:34:32

SLOOPS—18-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:55 P. M.

Repple, Dr. J. A. Meek	5:46:44	2:51:44

SPECIAL 30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:45 P. M.

Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:13:09	2:28:09

21-FOOT RACING KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 2:50 P. M.

Nanposa, H. McCord	5:14:25	2:24:25
Kittie, Hazen Morse	4:51:00	2:01:00
Spindrift, S. C. Pirie	4:52:19	2:02:19
Mongoose, Simeon Ford	5:02:35	2:12:35
Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	5:04:08	2:21:08
Indianola, L. Alberger	4:54:39	2:04:39
Nudge, F. W. Boyer	5:15:21	2:25:21

CABIN CATBOATS—25 FEET.

Start, 3:00 P. M.

	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Qui Vivé, George A. Freeth	2:05:29	2:05:29
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	2:18:23	2:16:16

OPEN CATBOATS—25 FEET.

Start, 3:05 P. M.

Sirene, R. Outwater	2:16:52	2:16:52
Elsie, W. F. Crespino	2:21:08	2:18:52

OPEN CATBOATS—21 FEET.

Start, 3:05 P. M.

	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.
Vera, A. M. Bradley	2:20:10	5:25:10
Psyche, S. B. Stevens	Time not taken.	

OPEN CATBOATS—18 FEET.

Start, 3:05 P. M.

Kazaza, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	2:21:24	5:26:24

The winners were Hussar, Windora, Lorelei, sailover; Houri, sailover; Ripple, sailover; Esperanza, sailover; Kittle, first prize; Spindrift, second prize; Qui Vive, Siren, Vera, Kazaza, sailover.

FELL THREE STORIES UNHURT.

"Johnny" Mason Hit an Awning and Landed in a Crate of Eggs.

John Mason, two years old, fell from the fourth floor window of 922 Columbus Avenue last night, hit the awning on the store below, bounced off, and landed in a crate of eggs, practically unhurt. Many of the eggs were broken.

After the tenants of the house had been considerably excited and a doctor placed soothing lotions on Johnny's bruised portions his mother took him up stairs.

A Coming Wedding in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Miss Genevieve Hubbard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Hubbard of 39 Thirty-third Street, is to be married next Wednesday to J. Herbert Low of Brooklyn. It will be a home wedding.

LARCHMONT'S BOY SAILOR

Butler Whiting, Skilled Yachtsman and Prize Winner at 16.

TRIUMPHS OF THE KAZAZA

Sound Circuit Regattas Ring with Praises of Her Speed, Developed by Her Youthful Skipper.

Butler Whiting, the youthful skipper who has been sailing the wonderfully speedy catboat Kazaza in the Sound circuit regattas, has a local reputation as an amateur sailor of which the Larchmont people are proud. Although only sixteen years old, he has been winning prizes at aquatic events for two or three years, and he combines with absolute fearlessness an uncommon degree of skill in the management of boats. Butler is the son of E. B. Whiting of Beach Avenue, Larchmont, and he is affectionately known to most of the young people and the yachtsmen in the vicinity of Larchmont as "Butts."

"Do we know 'Butts' Whiting?" said one of a group on the veranda of the Larchmont Yacht Club house, in reply to an inquiry yesterday afternoon. "You may be sure we do. Everybody around here knows 'Butts.' He is a bright and clever boy, and can handle a sailboat with the best of them. He can also turn his hand to anything in the aquatic line with the readiness of a born sailor. He seems to be beating everything in sight with his little Kazaza."

The Kazaza is an open catboat of the 18-foot class, and, although it is owned by Mr. T. J. McCahill, it was built chiefly for Butler Whiting's use. Like many another Larchmonter, Mr. McCahill is proud of young Whiting's prowess on the water, and early this year he offered to build the lad a boat with which he might beat anything in her class on Long Island Sound. "Larry" Huntington of New Rochelle was the constructor of the Kazaza, which is unique in several respects. The principal purpose in naming this craft "Kazaza," it is intimated, was to convey the idea to the yachting mind that she was "hot stuff." Although she has a fin keel, she is flat-bottomed, and almost square-bowed. She has a very small cockpit, scarcely large enough for a good-sized man to sit in. She is allowed to carry three lightweight persons, but usually she carries but two, her skipper, "Butts" Whiting, and his "crew," little Harold Pryer, who is a year younger than Whiting. Pryer belongs to a type of Larchmont boys, those who know all about handling a sailboat, and had rather be on the water than anywhere else. One of the larger boys remarked yesterday that "Pryer makes a good 'crew' because he obeys orders without asking questions."

Butler Whiting took to the water from his infancy. He has two older brothers and each one is fully as enthusiastic about aquatic matters as Butler is. All of the Whiting boys are credited with having learned to swim and skate while they were learning their A B C's. Butler's first attempt at navigation was on a vagrant plank which he found floating in the water. His first sailboat was a tiny craft called the Daisy D. With that boat he took part in several regattas two or three years ago and succeeded in winning his share of prizes. Whenever he could get a chance to lend a hand on one of the important sail boats in a race he did it with so much zest and capability that he won the confidence and friendship of some of the best yachtsmen on the Sound. Mr. A. Bryan Alley of the Larchmont Yacht Club permitted young Whiting to have practically the exclusive use of his 17-foot catboat Minnetonka last season, and this little craft, navigated by the dauntless "Butts," won nearly every race in which she took part.

One day last Summer while Butler Whiting was sailing the Minnetonka in a regatta off Riverside in the Sound a violent thunder storm came up after the start had been made. Some of the smaller boats were in a bad way and had to be succored. One of the small craft near the Minnetonka was capsized by the gale. Young Whiting made straight for it and put a crew of two boys into the Minnetonka and then resuming his course kept on regardless of the storm and won the race. This young man's trophies for the season of 1898 include an interesting variety of useful and ornamental articles.

The Minnetonka was so successful that Butler's brother Kenneth, who is a year older than Butler, set out to build a boat that would beat everything of her size He designed the new boat himself and with the help of a congenial young friend he constructed it in his father's barn. It was a peculiar looking boat when finished and Kenneth called it the Lobster. He took it to New Rochelle and won a race with it the first thing. Subsequently he got a larger sail for it and the Lobster was as successful in defeating boats of her class as the Minnetonka had been.

It was partly Butler Whiting's desire to get a boat that could run away from the Lobster that suggested the idea of building the Kazaza. Mr. McCahill told Butler that if he would agree to sail the boat it should be built. Such an agreement was easily effected, and in the construction of the new boat some of the parts of the Minnetonka were used. From her first appearance in the Larchmont waters the little Kazaza attracted unusual attention. Her color, perhaps, had something to do with it, for she was painted green. On the Fourth of July Butler Whiting entered her in a race at Larchmont, and the unique craft showed such extraordinary speed that she reached and passed the judges' stand at the finish before the judges got there, and when the judges came up they nearly awarded the race to the second boat, because she was the first one which they saw pass by. The Kazaza is to be sailed in all the races of her class on the Sound circuit. Already she has won six races, and was second in a seventh. She has appeared in the regattas of the Larchmont, the New Rochelle, the Seawanhaka, and the American Yacht Clubs.

The Whiting boys have a little mascot of which they are very fond. It is a tiny Scotch terrier with the modest name of Fido. This dog accompanies one or the other of the Whiting boys whenever a race of importance is to be sailed, and its presence, it is claimed, has invariably brought good luck to the boat on which it happened to be. Not long ago Fido crawled into one of the lockers of Kenneth's boat Lobster, presumably to take a nap. A sudden squall capsized the Lobster, and, as the mascot did not come to the surface, Kenneth dived under the boat in search of the missing dog. He went under the capsized boat three times before he found the little mascot, and it took several minutes to get the water out of the half-drowned dog.

Both Kenneth and Butler Whiting are locally noted for their skill in swimming and skating. Within the last two or three years they have entered in all the neighborhood contests, and invariably they are prize winners. Last year these brothers won five prizes at the Larchmont aquatic contests, in which there were many novel features.

The
New York Times
Illustrated
Magazine
OF
SUNDAY, JULY 9TH,
will contain, among others, the following features:

Latest portrait and interesting description of Wm. K. Vanderbilt; full page of snap shots of Roosevelt's Rough Riders at Las Vegas, New Mexico; photograph of Charles M. Murphy's race on a wheel with a Long Island locomotive; interesting article on Echo Bay, the New Rochelle yachting centre; pictures and description of the Island of Cuba, compiled from the book by Robert P. Porter; portraits of stage celebrities; reproductions of some of the famous paintings recently exhibited in New York, with descriptive text by Charles de Kay.

THE QUEENS COUNTY DEBT.

Nassau's Proportion Less Than a Million—New York's More Than Three.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 6.—Charles F. Brown, who was appointed referee in the matter of the division of Queens County, as between the Nassau County towns and New York City, by Justice Clearwater, has handed down an opinion, holding that the division of the debt should be on the basis of the assessed valuation of Nassau and Queens Borough towns.

Upon this basis the proportion of Nassau County will be $985,563.32, and the share of New York City $3,822,346.68. Referee Brown bases his opinion upon the provisions of Section 1,588 of the charter of the City of New York. The decision is a victory for Nassau County, and it is thought it will be sustained by the courts.

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Isthmian Canal Commission held an all-day session to-day, but refused to make public anything concerning the proceedings beyond a general statement that it had been considering the details of the work before the various committees. The Panama Canal section of the commission probably will visit Paris, and arrangements are making to that end.

The observation work begun by the old Nicaragua Commission is being kept up, and four additional men will be sent to the field by Saturday's steamer from New York. They are J. O. Jones of Alabama and Thomas F. Boltz of Philadelphia, both with the expedition last year, and Stanford A. Harris of North Carolina and W. C. G. Magruden of Washington, both new appointees.

The commission is hurrying to make up its field plans, and it is thought the majority of the members will sail for the isthmus by the end of July.

Col. Picquart Declines a Gift.

PARIS, July 6.—The citizens of Budapest, having sent a valuable begemmed sword of honor for presentation to Col. Picquart, the latter has written, through the correspondent of the Pester Lloyd, declaring himself greatly touched, but unable to accept the token. He says he is satisfied in possessing their sympathy.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:35	Sun sets...7:33	Moon sets... ....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:12	Gov. Isl'd...7:54	H. Gate....9:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:24	Gov. Isl'd...8:00	H. Gate....1:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande,

The Wanamaker Store

Some Things in Sailor Hats and Trimmed Millinery

DESIRABILITY in a hat is more a matter of tasteful trimming than in anything else. It isn't a question of so much ribbon and so much money,—it is *looks* that count. Point this moral with these

Trimmed Summer Hats at $3

We bought the materials and frames advantageously. We have trimmed with maline, liberty silk and genius. Looking at the hats alone, you would guess $7 and $8 as their prices.

Then here's a lot of outing hats at $1, of which the usual price is from $2 to $3. Purely mercantile, this bargain, for there is little trimming about them,—rough straw hats with black velvet band and a quill. Outing hats, pure and simple and pretty.

Again, a rough straw sailor hat, with colored band, at half the lowest price you ever knew. A $2 or $2.50 hat for

Seventy-five Cents.

Imported Summer Capes Go on your outing prepared for differences in temperature. These shoulder capes add temptation to precaution. All imported. Black silk, jet and passementerie, light and picturesque. Long capes and short, just right for cool evenings, and reduced amazingly:

At $5 and $6.50; were $8 and $10.
At $8; value 12. At $15; values up to $22.
At $22; values up to $42. At $25; values up to $45.
Others at $32, $50, and $60; very much reduced.
Second floor, Broadway.

Separate Skirts Half Prices and Under A new skirt story, — the only possible improvement on our last. Consider this: Beautifully designed, handsomely trimmed, "distinguished" pique skirts, the epitome of good taste,—a large, rich assortment going at

Half Prices and Less

At $4; values up to $10. At $5.50; values up to $12.
At $7.50; values up to $15.
At $10—A special lot, some all embroidery, with folds of colored lawn; values up to $21.
Second floor, Broadway.

Shoes For town or country, for rough or occasional wear, our two shoe stores will supply you—one presenting highest grades and small prices; the other presenting high grades and smallest prices. The best value, the best comfort, the best appearance—that's their motto. An established record for low prices makes marking such as these expected:

At $1.75 pair—Women's white canvas Oxfords; neat, medium toes with tips.
At $2 pair—Women's tan kidskin Oxfords; bull dog, opera and common sense toes; turned soles.
At $1.50 pair—Women's black kidskin Oxfords; patent leather and kid tips; turned soles.
Men's tan and black Oxfords for general wear; bicycle and yachting shoes.
Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Children's Shoes, 50c. a pair
Grain leather with calf tips and Texas oak tanned soles; buttoned; spring heels; sizes children's 6 to misses' 13½.

Women's Tan Shoes, $1
Kidskin laced boots; broad widths only; for rough-and-ready country wear; half of normal price.
Fifth floor.

Best Sorts of Women's Summer Gloves. Some Newly Priced Of particular interest are those that have reduced prices. To tell of them first:

At 25c.—Suede-lisle, in tans and black, that heretofore sold at 75c.
At 50c.—Of chamois, in white and buff; that were $1.
At 25c.—A good value in white suede-lisle.

Then there are the well-known Kayser and Amsterdam makes of silk gloves; all the newest styles of them. Prices are 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.25.
Tenth street.

Summer Corsets The Lillian first, of course. The Wanamaker imported corset, comfortable and shapely at all seasons; in Summer a delight for ease and coolness. And with the Lillian some worthy companions:—

At $3 each—Lillian Summer corset; batiste; long waist. Some in light weight net for $2.25 each.
At $1.75 each—Lillian Summer corset; strong net; long and short waist.
At $1 each—L. R. corset; our own special domestic corset; of double imported net; short and long waists.
At 75c. each—Summer batiste corsets—the Elite and H. S.—medium and long waists; white and drab; sizes 18 to 30; regular $1 and $1.50 goods.

White Lawn Aprons and Caps Choice is offered in a collection of aprons, all of sheer lawn, and variously trimmed, at prices running from 25c. to $2.75.

And caps for maids are 10c. to 65c.; for nurses, 15c. to 75c.; dust caps, in white and in colors, 10c. each.
Second Floor, Tenth street.

Insertions, 12½c. Yard Fine nainsook insertions in designs that explain why this is a year of insertions. New and beautiful, popular all the season at regular prices. By a series of fortunate chances—the manufacturer's secret — you get them now, all widths, all styles, at

12½c. a Yard

Broadway.

Women's Collars, 30c. Doz. An inexplicable reduction. About 400 dozen Wanamaker collars — satisfactory collars that launder well.

Sizes 12 to 13½, in two popular styles. Collars that were made to sell at 12½c. each. Presented now at

3c. Each; 30c. Dozen

Tenth street.

Trinkets Pretty little things in demand all Summer:

Crystal Fan Chains, 25c. each.
Crystal Heart Charms, 25c. each.
Pearl Links, 18c. a pair.
Pearl Waist Sets, 25c. and 50c. set.
Pearl Studs, sets of 3, 35c. and 40c.
Black Links, 25c. pair.
Black Studs, sets of 3, 25c., 50c. and 75c. set.
Enamel and Gilt Waist Sets, 25c. set.
Tenth street and Broadway.

Men's Cambric Night Shirts, 50c. A move for Summer comfort — a collarless night shirt. Made of fine cambric, carefully finished. Pearl buttons and trimmings of delicately colored braid. Fifty dozen shirts in all. Your own at

50c. Each

Men's Neckwear 2,000 silk string ties, the best concomitants of the popular high turn-over collars. Made of prettily striped and figured silk of admirable quality; 1⅛ in. wide. Natty and individual. At your service for

12½c. Each.

Men's Braces Made in Paris — the "Wanamaker Brace." A Summer brace, as light as can be. Pretty, too, in Summer colors and patterns. Well-made, of first-class cotton webbing, finished with "cantab" ends and metal trimmings; elastic at back. All that you wish in a brace. Price—

40c. Each.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Half Hose And Underwear Excellent quality and moderate price go hand-in-hand at all times here. No matter how little the cost, be assured that price can procure no better anywhere. Generally we are lower than the market.

25c. pair—Fast black or tan lisle thread half hose; light weight and durable; high spliced heels; double soles and toes; easily worth 38c.
75c. garment—Fine French balbriggan underwear; shirts have long or short sleeves; drawers long or short inseams, with reinforced seats.
$1 garment—Light weight French balbriggan shirts and drawers; drawers have spliced seats and fronts, with long or short inseams.
Broadway.

Summer Suits For Youths at $7 Re-adjustment of stocks brings into one lot about 100 suits of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds that were selling up to to-day at $8.50 to $12. Now they are $7. For youths of 14 to 19 years, and men of small stature.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' Wash Skirts, $1.50 Each White pique skirts, models of graceful construction, trimmed with embroidery, insertion or braid in various beautiful designs. Sizes 8 to 14 years. Skirts that won admiration at $3 and $4 each. Choose now at

$1.50 Each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Screens and Screen Doors For defense. Be secure against the invading pests. Now is the time to fortify. The means are ample, the terms inconsiderable. Witness these:

ASH FRAME, SPRING SIDES
At 15c.—24 in. high, 27 to 30 in. wide.
At 35c.—24 in. high, 29 to 32 in. wide.
At 40c.—24 in. high, 32 to 36 in. wide.
At 45c.—30 in. high, 27 to 30 in. wide.
At 50c.—30 in. high, 29 to 32 in. wide.
At 60c.—28 in. high, 36 to 40 in. wide.
IMITATION WALNUT, SLIDING FRAME
At 30c.—18 in. high, 21 to 37 in. wide.
At 35c.—21 in. high, 21 to 37 in. wide.
At 40c.—24 in. high, 21 to 37 in. wide.
At 45c.—27 in. high, 24 to 42 in. wide.
At 50c.—27 in. high, 24 to 48 in. wide.
SCREEN DOORS, with spring hinges and pull, all sizes from 65c. to $2.
MARBLE BRICKS—to keep the door from flying shut; effective bricks of three layers of Tennessee marble; size, 3x4x7⅞; price 50c. each.
Basement.

Pillow Shams and Sham Holders Of soft, fine cambrics, dainty sheer lawns and handsome all-over embroideries—all the wanted kinds of pillow shams. 65c. a pair, 85c., $1, and numerous other prices up to $2.75.

The holders are shown in delicate shades of pink, blue and yellow and in white, $1.75 a pair.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Self-Heating Sad Irons A timely topic this, and one upon which you should be imformed. These are labor-saving, comfort-insuring and expense-reducing instruments for ironing. Give them a moment's inspection and you'll wish to own one or more. $2.50, $3, $4. Including six feet of gas tubing.

Chocolate Covered Marshmallows Old favorites—deservedly so. We have been selling this quality at 30c. a pound. A large fresh lot has just come in—pure, delicious candy—and it's to be sold at only 20c. a pound.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

HOWELL WINS AT HENLEY

American Oarsman Takes Another Heat in the Diamond Sculls.

TORONTO ARGONAUTS BEATEN

Canadian Candidates for the Grand Challenge Cup Defeated by the London Rowing Club.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 6.—The continuation of the Henley Royal Regatta today was under favorable conditions. The weather was brilliant and the attendance of spectators largely exceeded that of yesterday. A prominent figure was Mr. R. C. Lehmann, who coached the Harvard University crew for two seasons, as he took his place to watch the First Trinity Eight, whom he had trained.

B. H. Howell, the American oarsman, wearing the colors of the Thames Rowing Club, defeated E. G. Hemmerde of the Leander Club in the seventh heat for the Diamond Challenge Sculls, thus qualifying for the final heat. Howell romped away from his opponent and finished alone.

In the sixth heat of this event Blackstaffe beat Ashe, winning as he liked in 8 minutes and 41 seconds. Howell defeated Blackstaffe last year.

The Leander eight won the fifth heat for the Grand Challenge Cup by a length and a quarter over Trinity. Time—6:57. There was great interest in the sixth heat of this contest, in which the eight of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto met the London Rowing Club's eight, and it proved a magnificent race. London started rowing 40 strokes to the minute to the Canadians' 38, and slipped away at the outset. They were half a length ahead at the Rectory, and at half the distance of the course were a length and a half ahead, the time at that point being 3 minutes 28 seconds. Then the Argonauts spurted grandly, creeping up inch by inch, and at 600 yards from home were on even terms. A punishing tussle ensued, but London just contrived to stay the better and won the heat by a bare half boat's length. The time was 7 minutes 15 seconds.

In the fourth heat of the Silver Goblets and Nickalls Challenge Cup, (pairs,) the St. George's Hospital Club defeated the Thames Rowing Club entries. The St. George's men had practically a walk-over, and crossed the finish line in 9:11. The Thames oarsmen upset at first, and after the race had been started the second time hit the piles twice. In the fifth heat Leander beat First Trinity by a length, in 8:36.

First Trinity defeated the London Rowing Club's eight in the sixth heat of the race for the Thames Challenge Cup, finishing a length and three-quarters ahead, in 7:15. In the seventh heat, the Kingston Rowing Club defeated Jesus College by a length; time, 7:30.

In the fifth heat of the contest for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, Favorite-Hammonia beat Balliol easily, in 7:54. The sixth heat was won by Magdalen over Trinity. The boats fouled at the top of the island, and when they started the second time Trinity ran against the piles and smashed its boat. Magdalen then rowed over the course alone.

In the first heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, for four-oared crews, Balliol beat Pembroke. Balliol was a length and a half ahead at the finish, and the time was 7 minutes 49 seconds. The second heat was won by New College over the Magdalen four by a length. Time—7 minutes 57 seconds.

The first heat for the Wyfold Challenge Cup, for four-oared crews, was won by Trinity Hall, Cambridge, which beat Kingston by three lengths in 7 minutes 59 seconds. In the second heat London beat Thames by three and three-quarters boat lengths. The winner's time was 8 minutes 13 seconds.

In the first heat for the Ladies' Challenge Plate, eight-oared crews, Pembroke beat Radley by two lengths and a quarter. Time—7 minutes 29 seconds. The Eton crew, which gets into the finals in this event without rowing to-day, should easily vanquish the Pembroke eight to-morrow.

The rowing public has not been slow to display its appreciation of Ashe's conduct yesterday in taking advantage of his legal right to claim a foul, thus depriving Thompson of a hard-fought race in the fifth heat for the Diamond Sculls. Such conduct on the part of an American or other foreigner would have been promptly dubbed unsportsmanlike, and much regret is expressed that an Englishman should thus be guilty. All along the course to-day, in the heat with Blackstaffe, Ashe was advised to "protest," and, as the heat was a procession, Blackstaffe winning by about a quarter of a mile, Ashe must have felt rather uncomfortable.

PARET BEATEN BY STEVENS.

Close Contests in the Tennis Tournament at Orange.

The Middle States championship lawn tennis tournament was continued again yesterday at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club grounds, Orange, N. J. The feature of the day was the exciting semi-final match between Richard Stevens and J. Parmly Paret. The men were considered very evenly matched, and the play justified this estimate, for Paret captured the first set, and came within one stroke of winning the second, which would have given him the match. Stevens will meet the winner of the Larned-Allen semi-final to-morrow, and Champion Whitman is expected to defend his claim to the challenge cup on Monday. Yesterday's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Third round—W. A. Larned beat D. F. Davis, 11—13, 7—5, 6—3.
Semi-final round—Richard Stevens beat J. P. Paret, 4—6, 7—5, 9—7.
Championship Doubles.—Preliminary round—D. F. Davis and Holcomb Ward beat L. J. Grant and J. Kearney, Jr., 6—2, 6—0.
First round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat J. C. W. Brooks and W. B. Brooks, Jr., 6—0, 6—1; W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned beat Dr. L. W. Glazebrook and R. C. Hills, 8—6, 6—2.
Inter-City Team Match.—W. A. Larned, New York, beat D. F. Davis, Boston, 11—13, 7—5, 6—3; S. C. Millett, New York, against Alfred Codman, Boston, 8—6, 3—6, (unfinished.)
Consolation Singles.—First round. S. Franklin beat W. R. Miles, 4—6, 10-8, 9—7; R. C. Hills beat T. Souther, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.
Second round—J. Kearney, Jr., beat R. C. Hills, 6—1, 6—4; P. B. Hague beat C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—2, 4—6, 6—4; W. C. Grant beat Jay Bramhall, by default.

BOND ISSUE AWARDED.

Offer of Farson, Leach & Co. Accepted —Interest Reduced.

The entire issue of bonds, bids for which were opened on Wednesday, has been awarded to Farson, Leach & Co., whose offer of 109.45 for all or none, was the highest received. The total premium amounts to $947,863.75. This reduces the interest from 3½ to 3.02 per cent.

Controller Coler, in speaking yesterday of the high bids which had been made for the bonds, said that on only a few occasions had there been any offers which approached them. The fact that the bond issue was oversubscribed six times, he said, was convincing proof that there was a demand for 3½ per cent. bonds, and that the city's standing was considered excellent by financial houses.

Scarcity of Sugar in Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—As the result of the loss of her colonies, Spain's sugar factories, with a yearly production of 60,000 tons, have been unable to satisfy the home demand, amounting to about 100,000 tons per annum. According to Consular Agent Mertens, at Valencia, the Government has been petitioned to reduce the high prohibitive duty of 102¼ per cent. to 50 per cent., and in spite of the opposition of the refineries, the reduction probably will be made as a revenue-producing measure.

Catholic Bishops of Latin America.

ROME, July 6.—The Pope, in a letter replying to a recent address by the Bishops of Latin America, congratulates them upon their fraternal concord and devotion to the Papacy, which, he declares, presages great benefits to the peoples of Latin America.

Venezuela Arbitration Commission.

PARIS, July 6.—The Venezuela Arbitration Commission resumed its sessions today. Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, continued his argument on behalf of the case of Great Britain.

British Military Works Bill Passes.

LONDON, July 6.—After applying the closure to the debate on the Military Works bill the House passed the second reading of the measure by a vote of 159 in favor to 93 against.

THE TRANSVAAL FRANCHISES.

Volksraad in Secret Session Discussing the Compromise—Seven Years' Residence the Qualification.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, July 6.—The Volksraad sat in secret session to-day, President Krüger and the negotiators from the Orange Free State being present. It is understood that an agreement was reached to grant the franchise immediately to all settlers prior to 1890, and to other classes of residents within seven years, the naturalization clause to be optional. These proposals will be debated in open session to-morrow.

Although Sir Alfred Milner, on behalf of Great Britain, demanded at the Bloemfontein conference that a residence of five years should be a qualification for the franchise, it is believed that the terms said to have been agreed upon to-day in the Volksraad might be acceptable to the Uitlanders if suitable guarantees were given for the execution of the promised reforms.

OFFICERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Great Britain to Reorganize Troops There for an Emergency.

LONDON, July 7.—The Times this morning announces that several officers, including Brevet Col. Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, commanding the Fifth Dragoon Guards, Capt. Lord Edward Cecil, (fifth son of the Marquis of Salisbury,) of the Grenadiers, and Lieut. the Hon. Algernon Henry Charles Hanbury-Tracy, (second son of Baron Sudeley,) of the Royal Horse Guards, have been ordered to proceed to South Africa to organize the residents, as well as the police and local forces, at various points on the frontier.

"Additional special service officers," says The Times, "are likely to be sent out during the next few days; and the Commander in Chief has been engaged in completing the composition and organization of a larger force, which it will be necessary to dispatch should the negotiations with the Transvaal fail."

A GLIMPSE OF CAPT. DREYFUS.

The Prisoner Seen in a Courtyard at His Exercise Hour—His Wife in Better Spirits.

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RENNES, France, July 6.—Mme. Dreyfus, on leaving the prison to-day, appeared in much better spirits than yesterday. It was evident that her conversation with her husband had been of a more cheerful nature.

A large crowd had gathered, in the hope of witnessing her arrival and departure, but the gendarmes cleared the streets adjacent to the prison, and the spectators only caught a passing glimpse of her as she drove rapidly in a closed carriage to the residence of Mme. Godard. The latter left her house to-day and took up quarters temporarily at the residence of a relative in another part of the town, in order to allow the Dreyfus family full freedom in using her mansion.

From a point overlooking the prison the correspondent of The Associated Press saw Capt. Dreyfus emerge into the courtyard to-day for an hour's exercise. He was dressed in a blue serge suit and wore a soft felt hat. He walked slowly across the yard with his hands in the pockets of his jacket. His head was slightly bent forward, so that it was impossible to see his features. As he crossed the yard he was preceded and followed by a prison warder. The three passed through another door, leading to a garden in the centre of the prison, where Dreyfus takes exercise, and disappeared.

Gen. Begassiere arrived to-day, and will hold to-morrow a general inspection of the artillery, of which the garrison is mainly composed, but, as the review ground is outside of the town there is little likelihood of any untoward incident, although anything is possible, as the population of Rennes, while calm at present, includes a large proportion of anti-Dreyfusards.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS.

Gen. Faure Biguet May Succeed Gen. Zurlinden—The Military Review.

PARIS, July 6.—It is regarded as probable that Gen. Faure Biguet will be appointed Military Governor of Paris, and that Gen. Zurlinden, the present incumbent of that post, will be transferred to the command of an army corps.

At the Cabinet council to-day Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet, Minister of War, announced the arrangements for the military review on July 14, which will take place as usual.

DISTURBANCES AT VIENNA.

Socialist Demonstration Because of the New Suffrage Bill.

VIENNA, July 6.—This evening the police of Vienna dispersed an immense Socialist demonstration that was in progress in the neighborhood of the Town Hall. Forty-five persons were placed under arrest, among them the labor leaders Dr. Adler and Herren Raumann and Bretschneider.

The demonstration was against the newly passed Municipal Suffrage bill, which the Liberals and Socialists allege aims at securing a permanent anti-Semite majority in the Town Council.

They, therefore, decided that the workmen should make an orderly demonstration in the most fashionable part of the city. The police had made extensive preparations and, according to the manifestants, behaved brutally toward them.

WILL DISCONTINUE STATIONS.

Long Island Road May Now Abandon Certain Stopping Places.

ALBANY, July 6.—The Long Island Railroad Company, under Section 34 of the railroad law, made application to the State Railroad Commission on May 3 for consent to discontinue rapid transit stations on the Atlantic Avenue division of its railroad at Chester Park, City Line, Norwood Avenue, Rockaway Avenue, Saratoga Avenue, Ralph Avenue, Troy Avenue, Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn Avenue, Grant Avenue, Vanderbilt Avenue; the discontinuance of Bedford Station, and the stopping of all trains at Nostrand Avenue; the discontinuance of Van Siclen Avenue station, Pennsylvania Avenue station, and Howard House station, and the opening of a new station in the vicinity of the three last named.

Hearings were held by and remonstrances to the abandonment of the several stations were received by the Railroad Commissioners. The Commissioners, from examinations, found that the people in the vicinity of the present stations are well accommodated by existing electric and elevated railroads, and that the proposed discontinuance of the stations would inaugurate a better class of service on the Long Island Railroad.

Therefore, believing that the general public interests will be better served by the discontinuance of the rapid transit stations named, the Board of Railroad Commissioners so directs, and also consents to the discontinuance of the Van Siclen Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, and Howard House stations, on condition that they be not discontinued until a new station is established and in use at Bradford Avenue. The board also consents to the discontinuance of the Bedford station, on condition that all trains stop at Nostrand Avenue.

STREET RAILWAY EXTENSION.

New York and North Shore May Go Into Long Island Road Territory.

ALBANY, July 9.—The Third Appellate Division to-day handed down a decision sustaining the determination of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in granting the application made by the New York and North Shore Railway Company, a street surface railway, for the extension of its lines through the villages of Flushing, Whitestone, and Jamaica in the County of Queens.

The Long Island Railroad, through its counsel, opposed the application, on the ground that it was not in reality an extension of the company's lines, but a mere cloak to unlawfully change the route of the line, thereby diverting traffic from their road. The board granted the application, however, and subsequently the Long Island Railroad Company secured a writ of certiorari to renew the proceedings.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LACK OF MEN IN THE NAVY.

None to Spare for Practice with the Torpedo Boats or to Man New Ships When Completed.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Inquiries have been made at the Navy Department concerning a report that during the Summer there was to be great activity of practice with the torpedo boats ready for service, particularly in the harbors of the United States. The officers of the Navy Department who would know of any such programme say that the report must have arisen from some misunderstanding of orders to one of the four torpedo boats in commission. These four boats are the Farragut, at Mare Island; the Gwin and the Mackenzie, at Newport, and the Talbot, at Norfolk. There are other torpedo boats that might be employed in harbor practice if they were in commission, but the fact is that they are laid up "in ordinary."

There is a great desire on the part of officers to enjoy the advantages of just the practice suggested. The Ordnance Bureau and the Bureau of Navigation would be glad to have an order issued for such practice, but it could not be carried out now when officers and men are scarce. The fleet in the Philippines draws heavily upon the officers of the service, and with sick leaves kept down as close as is reasonable, there are no officers to spare for torpedo boats.

The scarcity of officers and men will be brought to notice later on, when the battleships now approaching completion are ready to be commissioned. The Kearsarge and Kentucky will take 1,040 men. When the Illinois type, with three vessels of the class, comes along, some time later, the three will take 1,470 men. The result will be that if the force of men in the navy is not materially increased the battleships now in commission will have to be laid up in navy yards in order to furnish complements of men for the new ones.

There are in commission at this time about eighty-five vessels of all sizes. Twenty-two of these are on the Asiatic Station under Rear Admiral Watson.

DISMISSAL FOR CAPT. McNEALL.

The President Approves the Sentence of the Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The President has approved the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Capt. John McNeall, Fourth Cavalry, and the officer has been ordered to be dismissed from the service. He was recently convicted by court-martial of violations of the army regulations in connection with his administration of the affairs of the mess fund of his company and other financial matters. He was stationed at the Presidio, at San Francisco, at the time of his suspension from duty.

CUBAN STORY ABOUT GOMEZ.

Reported that He Is Planning Revolution in San Domingo.

HAVANA, July 6.—El Reconcentrado publishes a sensational story accusing Gen. Maximo Gomez of plotting to overthrow the Government of San Domingo. It says:

"Having abandoned the hope of becoming the head of the Cuban Republic, and unwilling to emulate the example of those patriots who, in similar conditions, have thrust aside personal interests and retired to private life, Gomez is conferring with discontented Dominicans, among whom is Gen. Bautista, who is now in Havana, with a view of organizing an expedition composed of former American and Cuban soldiers, to attack San Domingo, kill President Heureaux, and proclaim Gomez Dictator. We are informed that Gomez, though an old man, is of infinitely more value than all the Dominican Generals put together."

This story is generally discredited.

Civil Service Board at Havana.

HAVANA, July 6.—Collector Bliss has formed a Civil Service Board, consisting of himself, the Deputy Collector, the Controller, and the Chief Inspector. Hereafter all applicants must pass an examination under rules prepared by the board before securing a position in the Customs Service.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Capt. Goodrich reports that he sailed to-day from Valparaiso on the Newark for Couquimbo, en route to Callao.

The gunboat Wilmington sailed to-day from Rio for Santos.

The Machias left Key West to-day for Pensacola, conveying the floating dock to be located there.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Hocking Receivership.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Arguments were made to-day before Judge Taft of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on the receivership of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railway. S. M. Felton had been appointed receiver by the Federal Court, and N. Montseratt by the State court. Judge Taft sustained his appointment of Receiver S. M. Felton and ousted Mr. Montserratt.

W. F. Holwill to Retire.

William Frederic Holwill, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, will retire Sept. 1, after a service with the Lackawanna system of thirty-one years. Mr. Holwill is sixty-two years old, and a native of Jersey City. His first railroad service was as transfer clerk in the office of the Morris and Essex Division. He has been General Passenger Agent since 1872.

James M. Barr's New Post.

At the meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company James M. Barr, Vice President of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, was elected a Vice President. In this office he will have charge of the operating department of the Santa Fé system. Mr. Barr is a native of Ohio. He began railroad service as a messenger boy on a division of the Pennsylvania system, and went through many grades, until he became Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad. Before entering the service of the Norfolk and Western Mr. Barr was General Superintendent of the Great Northern Railway.

The Benin Chief Caught and Killed.

BONNY, Africa, July 6.—Ologbosheri, the Benin Chief, has been captured and executed by Lieut. Gabbet.

IF the dipper that is swinging
In the heavens could be filled
To the brim with purest health drink,
From roots and bark distilled,

The stars would leave the milky way,
Thronging thirstily about,
And they'd shake the solar system
With a universal shout—for

HIRES Rootbeer

One package of HIRES Rootbeer Extract makes Five Gallons.

HIRES Rootbeer, Carbonated, ready for drinking, sold everywhere by the bottle and case. Write to THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY, Philadelphia, and ask how a boy can make from 40 cents to $4.50 per day.

D. K. WHITAKER, Agt., 100 William Street, WOODBRIDGE BLDG., New York City, N. Y.

For Athletes & Everybody.
JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
Gives Health and Strength.

L. SHAW
LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.
Perfect Fitting and Natural Looking
WIGS
for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Bangs & Wavy SWITCHES
in every conceivable style.
ROUGES, HAIR DYES, HAIR TONICS, etc.
54 W. 14th St., next door to Macy's, N.Y.

The Saturday Evening Post
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

Hunyadi János
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

RACING AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Imp Defeated Ethelbert in the Race for the Brighton Handicap.

A RECORD FOR THE DISTANCE

Bannockburn, Shrove Tuesday, Plucky, Captain Sigsbee, and Cesarion Won Their Races.

There was a sensational opening of the racing season of twenty-seven days at the Brighton Beach Racing Association's track yesterday. Imp was the cause of it, for this game mare, winner of the Suburban Handicap in 2:05 4-5, put the Brighton Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, to the credit of her owners in 2:05 2-5. This is the record for the track by more than two seconds, and within a fraction of a second of the fastest the distance was ever run in over a circular course. That record—2:05—was made by Salvator over the Sheepshead Bay course.

Threatening weather doubtless kept many from the track, and there was the counter attraction of the first of the series of races between the Columbia and the Defender. Yet there were certainly 10,000 people who braved the chance of stormy weather in order to see the meeting of Ethelbert, winner of the Realization—by many thought to be the best three-year-old of the year—Martimas, the Canadian winner of the Futurity of 1899; the fast filly May Hempstead, and Imp, who had won the Suburban in such sensational fashion on the opening day of the Sheepshead Bay meeting. Bangle, Maxine, and Latson completed the field, but the trio had no friends among speculators or spectators. With the glamor of the Realization race in their minds, the great majority of the pleasure seekers could see no chance for any horse in the race except the Belmont colt, forgetting, apparently, that the very sturdy and honest Western mare was in the field, and with the sort of weight that just suits her. So Ethelbert was a hot favorite, at 6 to 5, with May Hempstead, who had all the best of the weights, a strong second choice at 6 to 1; Bangle and Imp merely nibbled at, and the rest of the list, including Martimas, rank outsiders, the wise ones considering that at the weights Martimas had all the worst of it, and therefore no chance against the campaigners he was called upon to meet.

Spencer, who rode Ethelbert, and McCue, who had the mount on May Hempstead, were both apparently pinned down with waiting orders in a dangerous sort of an experiment when running against such a free-running animal as Imp. And so it happened that when O'Leary wanted to send Imp to the front very shortly after the start he had little trouble in getting the lead. She was slightly in front when the horses came by the grand stand the first time, and before the first turn was reached had a lead of a length over Ethelbert and Martimas, who were running head and head, the former being apparently held in hand to await the coming of Bangle and May Hempstead, who, it was assumed, were the pair he had most to fear. Spencer must have ridden Ethelbert to some such orders as these, for the lad would not otherwise have allowed Imp to have opened up such a lead as she did by the time the back stretch was reached. She was then two lengths in front of Ethelbert, and had gained such a lead that she was able to rate along home and win very handily, as she did.

In fact there was no stage of the race after the first quarter of a mile had been run, in 0:24 2-5, but Imp had the race at her mercy, and also no stage of it in which any of the other starters could get near enough to her to make their chances of winning look at all rosy. Those who best knew the mare and her method of running made the declaration with much certainty when she got her lead in the run from the judges' stand to the turn that there was nothing in the race that would be able to catch her unless it should be Martimas. About his real quality every one was in the dark, as it was his first appearance in the East yesterday. But Martimas found the task set him altogether too great a one, and he never got much of a figure in the contest. Nor did Ethelbert for that matter, unless running a very consistent second practically from one end of the journey to the other may so be considered. There was one stage of the race on the far turn when Martimas was slightly in the lead of Ethelbert, but that lead was at all times one had on sufferance, as Ethelbert's rider plainly paid no attention to the Canadian horse, and had no fear of him.

When the head of the stretch was reached and it was plain that Imp was not going to "come back" to the field, the riders of both Ethelbert and Bangle tried their hardest to catch the flying black mare. But it was an utterly hopeless and useless task, for she was just as speedy as they were, and, having the lead, had them at a disadvantage. And so, running "game as a pebble," the Western mare kept at her work, easily stalled off the challenges of the stern chasers, and went past the judges winner of her second big handicap of the year in record time and a couple of lengths in front of the Realization winner. Ethelbert, who, to say the least, had been ridden with questionable judgment, got the second honors by a scant length from Bangle, who just beat Martimas home for the third money. Then followed Latson, May Hempstead, and Maxine. May Hempstead's performance was a great disappointment to the many friends of this really good mare and her popular young owner. At no time in the race did she show any of her phenomenal speed, and she acted as if the gruelling she received in her race against Admiration had taken away the fine edge of her speed. Martimas, who has but recently landed here after a long railway journey, ran a good race under the circumstances, and will do very much better when the weights are adjusted more fairly to him than they were in yesterday's handicap.

The other stake race on the card was The First Attempt, for two-year-olds, over the five-furlong course. Mesmerist was naturally a favorite, though there was a lot of good play on Vulcain and Prince of Melbourne, both of which had a good following. Yet the prize went to a comparative outsider, Plucky, who had run some good races at the Brooklyn track. As is usual in his races, Mesmerist went to the front at the start and staid there just as long as he could. Plucky caught him at the head of the stretch and beat him home in a bruising finish by a short head. Vulcain was slow to get to going, and was never racing at his speed until the stretch was reached. Then his boy managed to get out of a pocket and made a good bid for the money, but he was too late. The colt will do better at races over a greater distance, as he is slow to get into his stride, and needs a longer race to show at his best.

Captain Sigsbee upset a lot of good things in the fifth race, when he won that event at a mile in 1:40, which is within a quarter of a second of the record for the track at the distance. Fly-by-Night was the public favorite, but Senator McCarren and his friends bet thousands of dollars on his colt. Survivor, and had he won the ring would have lost more than by the victory of Fly-by-Night. St. Clair jumped away in the lead and led the party a merry chase as far as he could run, which was about seven furlongs. In the stretch he was passed by Captain Sigsbee, Fly-by-Night, and The Kentuckian, the two last named and St. Clair finishing in so close a bunch that it required the official placing to tell which one was second. Survivor was a close fifth.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:40 1-5.

1—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. c., 4 years, by Hayden Edwards-Bettie Blaise, 121 pounds, 3 to 1 and 9 to 10.....(Spencer)
2—Kinley Mack, Eastin & Larabie's b. c., 3, 109, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(McCue)
3—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 4, 110, 7 to 5.....(N. Turner)

Cambrian, 3, 109, 15 to 1, (Odom;) Firearm, 4, 118, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Ahom, 3, 109, 5 to 1, (Clawson,) and John B. Doerr, Jr., 3, 104, 200 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Shrove Tuesday, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, br. f., by Quicklime-Seaphore, $875, 105 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Beverage, James Galway's ch. f., 90, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(A. Hewett)
3—Thermos, W. B. Jennings's b. c., 97, 100 to 1.....(J. Slack)

Mynheer, 97, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Gold Lack, 98, 10 to 1, (McCue;) Vendig, 92, 10 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Posthaste, 97, 60 to 1, (Wilson;) G. E. Wightman, 109, 60 to 1, (Jackson;) Golden Sceptre, 107, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Cupid, 97, 20 to 1, (Odom;) Kamara, 94, 80 to 1, (H. Evans;) Tristan Belle, 94, 7 to 1, (O'Connor;) Shamokin, 92, 60 to 1, (Gisbourne;) Knightbanneret, 103, 7 to 1, (Mitchell;) Frost, 105, 20 to 1, (Bullman;) Salmagundi, 104, 50 to 1, (Collins,) and Lassie James, 108, 100 to 1, (Sullivan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by two lengths; a similar distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The First Attempt Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, half forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Plucky, Regina Stable's ch. c., by Great Tom-Endurance, 112 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Mesmerist, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Albert-Hoodoo, 127, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Taral)
3—Vulcain, H. Eugene Leigh's ch. c., by Kingston-Arrowgrass, 125, 11 to 5.....(N. Turner)

Prince of Melbourne, 127, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Wig, 107, 10 to 1, (Odom,) and Osceola, 107, 150 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a very short head; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $5,000, added to a subscription of $200 each, half forfeit, or only $15 if declared out by March 1, of which $1,000 to the second and $500 to the third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:05 2-5.

1—Imp, Harness & Brossman's blk. m., 5 years, by Wagner-Fondling, 115 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Ethelbert, Perry Belmont's b. c., by Rothen-Maori, 3, 107, 13 to 10 and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)
3—Bangle, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, b. c., by Iroquois-Bracelet, 4, 112, 8 to 1.....(Clawson)

Martimas, 3, 112, 12 to 1, (Taral;) Latson, 4, 107, 50 to 1, (Odom;) May Hempstead, 95, 13 to 5, (McCue,) and Maxine, 5, 110, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length; a similar distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; weights 15 pounds below the scale. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:40.

1—Captain Sigsbee, Turney Brothers' b. c., by Candlemas-Landlady, 101 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Fly By Night, P. Dunne's ch. g., 108, even and 1 to 2.....(N. Turner)
3—The Kentuckian, E. F. Simm's ch. c., 101, 10 to 1.....(McCue)

St. Clair, 106, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Survivor, 106, 3 to 1, (Spencer;) Formero, 111, 25 to 1, (Bullman;) The Burlington Route, 106, 300 to 1, (Richards,) and Roysterer, 106, 50 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a length; a short head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14.

1—Cesarion, Smith & Co.'s. br. h., aged, by Faustus-Cleopatra, $2,000, 124 pounds, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Dolly Welthoff, Buckley & Brown's br. f., 3, 90, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Zanone, M. Corbett's br. g., 6, 102, 4 to 1.....(Odom)

Hapsburg, 3, 95, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) Limelight, 3, 111, 100 to 1, (H. Evans;) Doctor Parker, 3, 110, 4 to 1, (N. Turner;) Nautch Girl, 4, 100, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Uncle Louis, 4, 97, 100 to 1, (A. Hewitt;) Belgrave, 3, 94, 100 to 1, (Rauden;) Barneystone, 4, 105, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Momentum, 4, 105, 30 to 1, (Bullman;) Decide, 6, 97, 30 to 1, (Clark;) Handcuff, 3, 97, 15 to 1, (Mitchell;) Ortoland, 4, 105, 100 to 1, (J. Slack;) Whiplash, 3, 109, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Harry Reed, aged, 102, 8 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

Brighton Beach Card To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1899 of $600; allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Arbases	126	Lackland	107
Firearm	116	Mail Bag	104
Hardy C.	116	Oleska	102
Grey Jacques	114	Waltnot	100
Pirate M.	114	Lepida	102
Sir Rufus	107		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, 10 pounds below the scale. Five furlongs.

Las Vega	112	Reeve	112
Mac Flecknoe	112	Wax Taper	112
Elfin Conig	112	Battle Royal	112
Federalist	112	Lady Uncas	109
Premature	112	Beautiful	109
Picardy	112	Two Heart	109
Idwin	112	Her Ladyship	109
Handicapper	112	Watercure	109
Pettifogger	112	Independent	109

Also eligible to start if any of the above are scratched:

Reminder	112	Iloilo	109
Angles	112		

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds, to carry 105 pounds. Five and a half furlongs.

Sharpless	105	Kloadyke Queen	100
Cupid	105	Veracious	100
Landgrave	105	Florence Clark	100
Asthore	105	Lady Madge	100
College Boy	105	Rose O'Lee	100
Hollander	105	Requita	100
Haytime	102	Saccharine	100
Exit	100	Our Annie	100
Pins	100	Cam Var	100

Also eligible to start if any of the above are scratched:

Lion d'Or	105	Tourraine	102
Semper	102	Inennamara	100
Al Reeves	102	Lioness	..

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Big Gun	116	Seala	101
Trumpet	112	Fasterling	93
Nansen	108	Pegasus	93
Yeponset	106	Frelinghuysen	52
Affect	104	Decimal	89
Manitoban	104	Ceylon	89

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

The Burlington Route	107	Hard Knot	95
The Dolphin	106	Wolhurst	95
Handsel	106	Ed Tipton	95
Maximo Gomez	103	Ordeal	93
Mordecai	103	Tyrshena	91
Estaca	103	Strangest	88
Manlius	100	Tyran	88
Holland	97	Diminutive	86

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances. One mile.

George Keene	121	Specialist	109
Judge Denny	114	Satin Slipper	104
Glorian	114		

Futurity Bell Sold for $3,000.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 6.—Joe Thayer has sold to W. R. Brasfield, for a St. Louis turfman, the two-year-old filly Futurity Belle, by Electric Bell, dam by Red Wilkes. She has been a mile this season in 2:24, something never done by a two-year-old here at this season of the year. The price paid was $3,000.

DEVON MEN WIN AT POLO.

Superior Team Play Too Much for the Philadelphians—Cold for the Spectators.

It may seem rather odd to persons in New York who were sweltering yesterday that a polo game was played at Cedarhurst, L. I., at which the women were glad to cover their light gowns with shawls and jackets and the men to wear light overcoats. A damp, uncomfortable drizzle set in during the last period.

The game was played on the field of the Rockaway Hunt Club, and was between the Devon team, which holds the Pennsylvania polo championship, and the Philadelphia Country Club. During the recent Philadelphia polo circuit the Devon team won the Morrell, Valentine, and Aldine Cups, and tomorrow it will meet the crack Meadow Brook team to decide possession of the Ladies' Challenge Cup in the Rockaway tournament. Devon had its ablest team of four in the field. The players were (the handicaps being given for individual comparison, as the Ladies' Cup contest is played without handicaps):

DEVON.	Hd'cp.	PHILADELPHIA C. C.	Hd'cp.
1. C. R. Snowden	5	1. R. E. Strawbridge	9
2. G. W. Kendrick, 3d.	6	2. W. Hinckle Smith	5
3. Charles Wheeler	6	3. A. E. Kennedy	6
Back. G. McFadden	5	Back. J. F. McFadden	5
Total	22	Total	19

Devon won by the large score of 14½ goals to 1½ goals, each side being penalized one-half a goal. The secret of the big victory lay in the fact that Devon not only recognized but carried out the policy of team play, the ball often being left by one man when it could be played to better advantage by another. Philadelphia tried to do some team work, but the anxiety of each man to whack at the ball whenever he had a chance often sent it where there was no one to carry it on.

W. Hinckle Smith did the most skillful work for the defeated team, his game being fully equal to that of any of the Devon men. Individually, it would be hard to pick out any of the latter as particularly superior. It was a delight to watch Wheeler's powerful, long strokes, for he is a most desperate and true hitter. Kendrick was a lively goal maker. The summary by periods tells the story of the goal making in itself:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	G. W. Kendrick, Devon		3:00
No. 2	George McFadden, Devon		3:00

Played three-quarters of a minute overtime.

SECOND PERIOD.

No. 1	G. W. Kendrick, Devon	0:30
No. 2	Charles Wheeler, Devon	0:30
No. 3	G. W. Kendrick, Devon	0:30
No. 4	C. R. Snowden, Devon	4:30

Played one minute and a half overtime. Devon penalized one-half goal for a foul.

THIRD PERIOD.

No. 1	W. Hinckle Smith, Philadelphia	5:15
No. 2	G. W. Kendrick, Devon	1:30
No. 3	G. W. Kendrick, Devon	2:00
No. 4	C. R. Snowden, Devon	0:30
No. 5	G. W. Kendrick, Devon	4:00
No. 6	C. R. Snowden, Devon	1:30

Ball knocked out, one-quarter of a minute overtime. Philadelphia penalized one-quarter of a goal for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

No. 1	George McFadden, Devon	5:00
No. 2	C. R. Snowden, Devon	2:30
No. 3	George McFadden, Devon	1:00
No. 4	A. E. Kennedy, Philadelphia	0:30
No. 5	C. R. Snowden, Devon	4:00

Knocked out one minute under time. Philadelphia penalized one-quarter of a goal for a safety.

Goals earned—Devon, 15; Philadelphia, 2. Penalties—Devon, one-half goal for a foul; Philadelphia, one-half goal for two safeties. Total score—Devon, 14½; Philadelphia, 1½. Referee—H. H. Herbert. Scorer—Frank S. Conover.

The game to-day will be between Lakewood and Meadow Brook, second, being the final match for the Blizzard Cups.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Return Home and Win a Game from the Philadelphias.

FIRST VICTORY IN TEN GAMES

Brilliant Fielding Plays by Both Teams—Maul and Bernhard Pitch Well.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	40	22	.676
Chicago	40	24	.625
Philadelphia	40	25	.615
Boston	41	26	.612
Baltimore	37	27	.578
St. Louis	37	29	.561
Cincinnati	34	31	.523
Pittsburg	32	34	.485
New York	30	36	.455
Louisville	25	42	.373
Washington	22	47	.319
Cleveland	12	53	.185

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 11; Pitsburg, 8.
Louisville, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 4.
Washington-Baltimore game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Boston.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Washington in Baltimore.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Louisville.
Cleveland in St. Louis.

The Brooklyns' losing streak was broken yesterday, when the team defeated the Philadelphias at Washington Park by a score of 7 to 1. The Brooklyns had lost nine straight games, and Manager Hanlon, apparently thought a little shake-up in the team would do no harm. Casey was taken out, and Dahlen played at third, and Jennings at short. The team played with its old-time dash.

Maul pitched his first complete game and won out. He allowed more base hits than the opposing pitcher, but he was very effective when runs seemed imminent. Bernhard, who is enjoying his first season in the big league, was pitted against the Brooklyns, and showed himself to be a pitcher of some worth. All but three of the Brooklyns' runs were due to misplays of Lauder and La Joie.

The game abounded in brilliant fielding plays. Flick made one that catch ever seen on the grounds in the first inning. Kelley hit the ball on a straight line over second base, and Flick ran from right field, leaning far forward, to get the ball. Kelley made two fine catches. Cross made a sensational catch of a hard line drive by Kelley.

La Joie also figured in a hard play. He ran into centre field to catch a pop fly, and recovered himself in time to stop a run at the plate, completing a double play. The Philadelphias will again meet the Brooklyns at Washington Park this afternoon. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	1	0	4	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	2	3	0	0
Jennings, ss	1	1	5	1	0
Kelley, lf	0	0	4	1	0
Dahlen, 3b	1	0	0	1	0
Daly, 2b	2	0	2	2	1
Anderson, c	0	0	6	1	0
Smith, c	0	1	3	0	0
Maul, p	1	1	0	2	0
Total	7	5	27	8	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Cooley, 1b	0	1	10	1	0
Thomas, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Deleha'y, lf	0	2	2	0	0
La Joie, 2b	0	0	1	3	1
Flick, rf	1	2	3	0	0
Lauder, 3b	0	1	2	3	2
McFarland, c	0	0	7	1	0
Cross, ss	0	0	2	2	2
Bernh'rd, p	0	0	0	4	0
*Douglass	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	10	24	15	2

*Batted for Bernhard in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 8. Base on balls—Off Maul, 1; off Bernhard, 5. Struck out—By Maul, 1; by Bernhard, 2. Three-base hit—Jennings, Flick. Two-base hit—Thomas. Stolen bases—Kelley, Dahlen, Daly, Flick, Anderson. Double plays—La Joie and McFarland; La Joie, Cross, and Cooley; Jennings and Anderson. Hit by pitched ball—Daly. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Chicago, 11; Pittsburg, 8.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Pittsburg made an effort in the eighth to win and scored five runs with five hits, but outside of that inning they could not bat when hits were needed. The Chicagos hit Hoffer effectively. Score:

Fittsburg	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	—8
Chicago	3	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	—11

Base hits—Pittsburg, 14; Chicago, 17. Errors—Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hoffer and Bowerman; Chicago, Griffith and Donahue. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Latham.

St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 4.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Bates's ineffective pitching enabled St. Louis to win to-day's game in the second inning. It was a featureless game. Score:

St. Louis	0	5	1	0	0	1	1	1	.	—9
Cleveland	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Cleveland, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—St. Louis, Powell and Criger; Cleveland, Bates and Shieron-gost. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGan.

Louisville, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

LOUISVILLE, July 6.—A home run, a base on balls, and three singles gave the Louisvilles three runs in the third and the Cincinnatis could not overcome that lead. Umpire Andrews to-day sent his resignation to President Young. Score:

Louisville	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	.	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Louisville, 8; Cincinnati, 10. Errors—Louisville, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Woods and Zimmer; Cincinnati, Lawyer and Wood. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Journal Nine Wins a Game.

The Journal baseball nine yesterday won a game in the series of the Morning Newspaper League, defeating THE TIMES team by the following score:

Times	2	3	3	1	0	0	2	5	—16	
Journal	3	0	2	0	5	0	1	10	—21	

PRUSSIA'S COMMISSION DINED.

German Insurance Investigators the Guests of President John A. McCall.

President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company gave a dinner last evening at the Metropolitan Club to the Prussian Insurance Commissioners—Privy Councillor von Knebel-Doeberitz and State Councillor Baron Marshall von Bieberstein—who have completed an investigation of the company. The Prussian representatives have been here for several months, and have made a very exhaustive examination of the New York Life, the result of which is not made known, as the report must be passed upon by the Prussian Minister of the Interior or Council of State at Berlin, and a decision thereon is not expected before the Fall.

The difficulties between the German insurance authorities and the American companies have been widely published, and have been made the subject of negotiations between the Governments of both countries. Secretary of State Hay, through Ambassador White at Berlin, has been most active in presenting the claims of the several companies of this country formerly doing business in Prussia. Superintendent Payn of the Insurance Department has likewise endeavored to restore good feeling, and has made it manifest that he did not believe in retaliatory laws against the Prussian companies doing business on this side of the water.

Among the guests were the following: Herr von Knebel-Doeberitz, Baron Marshall von Bieberstein Vice President Hobart, ex-Mayor Strong, Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Mayor Grace, George W. Perkins, Deputy Superintendent of Insurance Vanderpoel, Nicholas Kosheleff, Edward N. Gibbs, Joseph J. Hearne Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, Deputy Superintendent of Insurance Buckley, Woodbury Langdon, Thomas P. Fowler, George Austin Morrison, Augustus G. Paine, Hiram R. Steele John Claflin, Walter H. Lewis, Edmund L. Randolph, C. C. Whitney, D. P. Kingsley, Dr. P. Groth, John C. Whitney, George W. Hubbell, Thomas A. Buckner, William F. Buckley, Henry C. Mortimer, Rufus W. Weeks, and William B. Hornblower.

The following letters of regret were read from President McKinley and Secretary of State Hay:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, July 6th, 1899.

My Dear Sir: I regret very much that public engagements will not permit me to be present at the banquet given in honor of the distinguished German officials, whose mission to the United States has been completed, and who are about to return home.

It affords me much pleasure, however, to send greetings and congratulations to the assembled guests, and to rejoice with the citizens of both the United States and Germany upon the sincere friendship which exists between these two countries, which I believe will not only continue but be constantly increased and strengthened. Very sincerely yours, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

To the Hon. John A. McCall.

Department of State,
Washington, July 3, 1899.

My Dear Mr. McCall: I have your kind letter of July 1, inviting me to dine with the representatives of the Prussian Insurance Administration, who are now visiting New York, on Thursday evening at the Metropolitan Club.

It would be a very great pleasure to me to join you if it were possible, but imperative engagements here put it out of my power to leave Washington this week.

With best wishes for an agreeable evening, and with cordial congratulations upon the prospect of a better understanding between the insurance authorities of the United States and Germany, I am, very sincerely yours, JOHN HAY.

Hon. John A. McCall,
New York Life Insurance Company, New York.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet to-day.

The North American Accident Association of Chicago has filed articles of incorporation with the Illinois Insurance Department as a stock corporation.

Chicago advices state that Herman Alschuler has been appointed general agent of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London for the State of Illinois with headquarters at Chicago.

It was denied yesterday that Frank Hall and Ira Welch, the St. Louis fire insurance adjusters who are in town, contemplate the opening of negotiations for a Western general agency of the recently organized Adjustment Corporation of New Jersey.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society reports that on Wednesday of this week it wrote $7,000,000 of life assurance, which constitutes the largest day's business in the history of the society. It further reports that its business for the month of June was more than twice that of the corresponding month of last year.

The insurance on the property at the corner of Washington and Chambers Streets, which was badly damaged by fire on Wednesday, was distributed as follows: On building, German American, $10,000; Eagle, $10,000; North River, $10,000; Sun, $10,000. On rents, North River, $6,500. On fines & Mansfield, Royal, $1,500; London and Lancashire, $1500. On W. H. Cummings, Phoenix of London, $4,000; Citizens', $2,000; Greenwich, $2,000.

At the adjourned meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday the agreement was amended so that all fire insurance premiums shall be due upon the delivery of the policy, and if not paid within forty days after the close of the calendar month in which the insurance takes effect, notice of cancellation as required by the Standard Policy shall be issued to the assured on the forty-fourth day. It was further provided that each member of the Exchange, and also each agent and branch office manager within the jurisdiction of the Exchange, shall on the 20th day of each month file with the Exchange manager a statement to the effect that they have complied with all of the requirements of the amended rule.

CHESS TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Details of a Selection of Contests at the International Match.

A selection of games as played in the international masters' tournament, now in progress in London, is given in detail as follows:

SCOTCH GAME.

Bird. White.	Lasker. Black.	Bird. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	31. K—B3	R—Q8
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	32. Q—Q2	Q—B2
3. B—Q4	PxP	33. R—K2	R—K2
4. KtxP	Kt—B3	34. Q—Q3	Q—B8
5. Kt—QB3	B—Kt5	35. K—B2	KR—B2
6. KtxKt	KtPxKt	36. B—Kt3	Q—B4ch
7. B—Q3	P—KR3	37. Q—K3	K—B
8. Castles	P—Q3	38. P—Kt4	P—B3
9. B—KB4	Castles	39. B—K6	R—Q
10. Kt—R4	R—K	40. QxQ	RxQ
11. P—QB3	B—R4	41. K—K3	K—K2
12. Q—B2	Kt—R4	42. B—K8	R—B8
13. B—Kt3	KtxB	43. P—B4	R—Q8
14. RPxKt	Q—Kt4	44. R—KB2	R—K8
15. QR—K	P—QB4	45. B—B4	QR—K6
16. R—K3	B—Q2	46. B—Q5	QR—K7
17. P—KB4	Q—R4	47. R—B3	RxKtP
18. P—B4	P—Q3	48. P—Kt4	K—Q3
19. P—K2	Q—Kt3	49. B—B4	KR—KKt8
20. Kt—B3	P—Q4	50. R—Q3ch	K—B2
21. BPxP	P—B4	51. R—Q5	RxPch
22. BxP	B—Kt3	52. K—K3	KR—Kt6ch
23. B—B2	QR—Q	53. K—B2	R—Kt7ch
24. KR—K	BxR	54. K—B3	QR—Kt6ch
25. QxB	PxP	55. K—B4	R—QB6
26. KtxP	B—B3	56. R—B5ch	K—Q3
27. P—B5	Q—Q3	57. R—Q6ch	K—K2
28. K—B2	BxKt	58. R—B5	P—KR4
29. BxB	Q—Kt5	59. Resigns	
30. Q—QB3	Q—Kt3ch		

QUEEN'S PAWN'S OPENING.

Blackburne. White.	Bird. Black.	Blackburne. White.	Bird. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—KB4	21. Q—R5	P—B4
2. P—K4	PxP	22. QR—K	B—B3
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	23. R—B4	BxB
4. B—B3	PxP	24. RxB	Kt—B3
5. KtxQ	P—Q4	25. Q—B3	Q—Q3
6. B—Q3	B—Kt5	26. R—KKt	P—B3
7. Castles	Kt—B3	27. Kt—Kt5	R(B2)—K2
8. Kt—K2	BxKt	28. KtxB	R—K8
9. PxB	Q—Q2	29. KtxKtch	QxKt
10. P—B3	P—K4	30. R—KKt4	RxRch
11. B—QKt5	B—Q3	31. RxR	R—K4
12. PxP	BxP	32. R—Kt6	R—K8ch
13. P—KB4	B—Q3	33. K—K2	Q—K4
14. Kt—Q4	Castles	34. R—K6	QxR
15. K—R	P—QR3	35. PxQ	BxP
16. BxKt	PxB	36. Q—B5	R—K7ch
17. P—B5	QR—K	37. K—Kt3	RxKtP
18. B—Kt5	B—K4	38. Q—QB8ch	K—R2
19. Kt—K6	R—B2	39. QxBP	Resigns
20. B—R4	Kt—K5		

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Tschigorin. White.	Lee. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Lee. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	26. Kt—R2	R—B6
2. Q—K2	Kt—QB3	27. R—R2	RxQP
3. Kt—QB3	P—K4	28. Q—K2	R—B6
4. P—Q3	Kt—Q5	29. ExR	PxB
5. Q—Q1	B—Kt5	30. Kt—B	Kt—B
6. B—Q2	Kt—KB3	31. P—KKt4	Kt—K3
7. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	32. P—Kt5	Kt—B5
8. P—QR3	BxKt	33. Q—K3	PxP
9. BxP	P—Q3	34. PxP	Kt(B3)—R4
10. K—R2	B—Q4

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TWELVE PAGES.

NEW COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE TIMES has criticised the President so freely upon the performances into which he allowed ALGER to lead him at the beginning of the Spanish war that it is bare justice to note his good deeds in the same field. There is a story that POULTNEY BIGELOW is reported to have told in London, and which we do not believe he told at all about the civilian with a "pull" who wanted a Lieutenancy in the Quartermaster's Department, and, because there was no vacancy, being put off with a Captaincy in the Engineers. Of course, that never happened, but it is merely a grotesque exaggeration of many things that did happen and that were bitterly and justly resented in the army.

But the President saw his mistake and did not repeat it. We doubt if any regulations could have produced better results in the bestowal of additional commissions in the regular army than were produced by the wise exercise of the Presidential prerogative. The appointments were all made upon some fair presumption of fitness. There was no taint of Algerism or of politics in them at all. And what was done then seems to be doing now in the officering of the new regiments of volunteers. The President seems to be doing the very best that a mean and stupid statute, instigated by GORMAN, allows him to do for the efficiency of the army. The country owes him thanks.

The opinion of those best capable of forming an opinion is that the Adjutant General is entitled to much of the credit for this excellent procedure. Then by all means he ought to have it. We do not admire Gen. CORBIN. We do not admire any officer who takes up "politics" under pretense of pursuing the profession of arms. We think he is a public malefactor. But if it is the counsel of Gen. CORBIN that has persuaded the President to do the right thing by the army in bestowing the new commissions, then Gen. CORBIN is, to that extent, a public benefactor, and he has a very considerable offset to show to whatever misdeeds he may have committed.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

We wish the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Russia in the Peace Conference had felt at liberty to discuss the principle of exempting from capture private property at sea. In his position of greater freedom Ambassador WHITE discussed it, ably, frankly, and fully, presenting the American argument as it has so often been presented in congresses and conferences during the last hundred years. He stated the case for exemption. We should like to hear the other side. If the powers that refuse to abandon the existing practice would defend it and give us their reasons for clinging to an essentially barbaric usage we might be able to understand their policy, which now we certainly cannot. The three powers we have mentioned refused to commit themselves even to the proposition that the subject should be referred to a special conference, alleging want of instructions. The disposition made of the American proposition is, of course, a polite way of shelving the whole matter. Not to be outdone in politeness Mr. WHITE suavely admitted that it lay outside the scope of the present conference and seconded the resolution of reference.

We confess to some little disappointment at the position taken by Russia. She has more than once assented to the principle that private property at sea should be exempted from the perils of capture and destruction. When JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was Secretary of State, in 1823, he proposed in behalf of the United States to the Governments of Russia, England, and France that the four powers should enter into a convention to exempt the private ships and property of belligerents from capture. The proposition was declined by France and England, but Russia agreed to accept it if the other naval powers would assent. Again, in 1856, when we withheld our assent to the Declaration of Paris, declining to give up privateering unless all private property at sea, except contraband, should be relieved from liability to capture, Russia was one of the powers that consented to the proposed modification. It is true that this subject was not among those specifically put before this conference by the second rescript of the Czar. It is true, also, that after enumerating the eight subjects which seemed proper for the deliberations of the conference the rescript declared that all questions not included in the programme adopted by the Governments participating should be "absolutely excluded." But this is one of the most important subjects the conference could have discussed. It enjoys over some of the other subjects before it the advantage of being perfectly practical. It certainly would have been easy to procure the consents of the participating Governments to its consideration had they been at all desirous to see the principle adopted.

England's opposition is the marvel of the world. Her situation is one which would seem to make it more for her interest than for that of any other nation that the commerce of the sea should be undisturbed by the depredations of war. Continental nations, among them Russia, Italy, and Germany, have at one time or another accepted the principle and have some of them embodied it in treaties. The most eminent publicists and text writers are earnest advocates of exemption. It is logical and in accord with the humane spirit of modern times, which tends more and more to look upon war as an affair between Governments which should cause the least possible molestation and loss to non-combatants. Yet England unaccountably puts herself in the position of chief objector to the proposed reform. LAWRENCE says in his recent work on international law that in her wars with France, having destroyed the commerce of her enemy and added millions of tons to her own merchant marine, "her rulers and people became fully convinced that it was far more important to her to retain the liberty of striking at the enemy's merchantmen than to secure the safety of her own." This may explain, but it does not excuse. We might expect of Spain such a rooted adherence to a worn-out idea. We do not expect it of our enlightened English kinsmen. What is more, in the relations of special friendship which have been created between the two countries we do not like to see her take a position so completely opposed to our own, which we have consistently held since the foundation of the Republic.

SENATOR GRADY ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

We regard the speech of State Senator GRADY on civil service reform as, on the whole, an appreciable contribution to that reform. For the first time in the history of Tammany one of its prominent leaders, and one who has been in the past a bitter enemy of the cause, has openly declared for the correction of what he deems mistakes in its application, but has also called upon his party "not to try to defeat the civil service law" and has denounced President MCKINLEY for "withdrawing 4,000 officers from the classified list." That is new doctrine for a Tammany audience to hear. Senator GRADY clearly sees that the essential principle of the merit system has taken root in the mind of the public, and that the violation of it is something that even a Democratic assembly will condemn in a political opponent. The common ruck of place hucksters of both parties may applaud MCKINLEY'S "backward step," but Senator GRADY understands better what the people really think about it.

Nor do we regret the criticism made by the Senator on the questions he picked out from the examinations of clerks and junior clerks in the State service in 1897. It is true that the junior clerks are employed in the office of the Regents of the university chiefly and that their duties require a much higher grade of scholastic knowledge than the title of their place indicates. It is also true that the weight given to the answers of the applicants as to these particular subjects is relatively very small and that failure in them would have very little effect on the success of the applicants, and would easily be more than offset by excellence in other subjects. It remains true, however, that the questions quoted by him are some of them entirely unsuited to the real object of the examinations, while others are ridiculous. Even clerks in the office of the Regents can be secured of a sufficiently high order without being able off-hand to "write a compound, complex sentence with the complex clause denoting time."

The error to which Senator GRADY calls attention is a serious one. It is one also to which the competitive system undoubtedly tends, and any indulgence in it should be vigilantly watched and guarded against. Examiners become more and more familiar as their work goes on with the subjects of their questions, and hard questions tend to seem easy to them, while remaining as hard as ever to the applicants. There should be in every branch of the work some definite system by which this tendency can surely be counteracted and the operations of the examiners be subjected to the criticism of others not exposed to the same tendency. This was formerly done with great care in the city commission of New York, where each Commissioner in turn was accustomed to review and criticise the question papers. A like plan should everywhere obtain.

The law is very clear in this matter. It says that "examinations shall be practical in their character and, so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of that service into which they seek to be appointed." The only occasion for asking questions not relating to the subject matter of the duties of the office sought is to test general intelligence. It is now the opinion of experienced examiners that in the great body of cases general intelligence can be satisfactorily tested by questions directed wholly to the subjects involved in the work of the office applied for and that the only need for questions of what is known as scholastic nature arises in the case of persons seeking employment in connection with education. We believe that this view is substantially correct and that it could be applied rigorously with safety and advantage. Not only does the present condition of public opinion demand it, but the demand is sound. The State Commission, under Gov. ROOSEVELT, is now engaged in carrying out the spirit of this view.

Meanwhile, we congratulate the friends of the reform that they have in any degree the support of a Tammany leader of so much influence as Senator GRADY in opposition to the "defeat of the civil service law."

INSUBORDINATION IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

There is a good deal more than meets the eye in that incident of the departure of Col. SAXCE of the French Army from his old command. His Brigadier, commanding the garrison of which the Colonel's old regiment was a part, took the occasion of his departure to issue a general order, in the course of which he said, in effect, and even in terms, that the transferred Colonel had done nothing to be ashamed of. This is without doubt Gen. JULLIARD'S personal opinion, and, for all we know, it may be the opinion of the French Army. But to express it in such a way is a breach of discipline comparable, except in the fact that no scurrilous language was employed, to the offense for which a court-martial did its best to dismiss EAGAN from the United States Army, when it was baffled by the President and Commander in Chief.

Evidently the offense of Gen. JULLIARD is one that the French War Office cannot overlook, if it has any regard either for its own dignity or for the discipline of the army. The offense of Col. SAXCE was that of publicly—that is, in orders read to his regiment—calling about the most distinguished and respected publicist in France "an infamous scoundrel." This is distinctly Eaganesque. It is the kind of thing that shows that the perpetrator of it cannot possibly be a gentleman, and consequently not a proper officer. The French Colonel was transferred avowedly as a punishment for this breach of good manners and decency. And now comes his immediate superior, saying that his misbehavior, for which he had been disciplined by their common superior, was good behavior. How can the War Office possibly fail to take notice of that?

The incident does not exhibit the French Army in a favorable light. It is true that there have been a good many incidents that have not exhibited the French Army in a favorable light, but we do not recall any that have shown it up in precisely this aspect of a mob. "A soldier knows nothing but his orders." That is the A B C of the business. Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON and other citizens may think it is all wrong that it should be so. But by the consent of a good many generations of mankind it is so. Have the officers of the French Army, taking their own view of the merits of the case which has convulsed not only the army, but the republic, any worse grievance, or as bad a grievance, as the officers of the United States Army have had ever since the unspeakable ALGER has been Secretary of War? Has anybody ever heard from one of the regularly bred and trained officers of the army any public intimation that ALGER was not, as Gen. MERRITT was, falsely, we are glad to say, accused of describing him, "the best Secretary of War we ever had"? Everybody who has the privilege of personal acquaintance with officers of the army knows what they think of ALGER and how they talk about him in private. But only fancy one of them giving expression to his personal views of his official superior in general orders, to be read at the head of his regiment or his brigade! Fancy one of them doing what a French Colonel and a French Brigadier have been doing! Would not a French newspaper have been amply justified in saying, as some French journals have been known to say without any justification, that "Les generaux de l'Oncle Sam" did not know the first rudiments of their business? "A soldier knows nothing but his orders."

But this open defiance of the Government, much more open on the part of Gen. JULLIARD than on the part of Col. SAXCE, has an even uglier aspect than that in which it tends to exhibit the French Army as a mob quite incapable of withstanding the Prussian or any other real army. It shows that the French Army is "in politics." There is in this official acquittal by a French Brigadier of an officer whom the War Office had officially condemned a very unpleasant reminder of the decline of the Roman Empire, of the days when the Praetorian Guard were putting the Government up at auction. In the interest of the very existence of the French Republic, it seems to be necessary that the French Government should take effectual notice of the most overt act in which the mutinous spirit of the French Army has thus far found expression.

We have already acknowledged our inability to guess at the motives of Mayor VAN WYCK in practically vetoing the civil service rules that had been agreed upon by the City Commission and the State Commission. It has since been suggested that the Mayor desires to raise the issue of home rule; that he wishes to throw upon the State Commission the responsibility of formulating a set of rules and practically of seeing that they are carried out by City Commissioners whom the State Commission can dismiss, but cannot replace. That may be his motive, but we are confident that his action is a mistake. The State Commission is not likely to shirk the responsibility put upon it. It will make rules, and probably stricter rules than those the Mayor has rejected. Nor is it probable that the City Commissioners will seek to "beat" these rules. They are—especially the Democrats—able and clear-headed men, with respect for law and an understanding of the merit system acquired in their present work. They may be expected, when a perfectly lawful authority is given to the new rules, to observe them faithfully. If they were mere Plunkitts and Grubers they might evade their duty, but they are not. It looks to us as if Mr. VAN WYCK had merely insured better rules for the city with only discredit for himself.

The selection of Mr. BROSIUS of Pennsylvania by Gen. HENDERSON as Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives is of good omen. He can be relied on to carry out with energy and skill the best ideas that the party can agree upon. He has not been an advanced advocate of monetary reform, but he is in sympathy with the movement to put the party firmly on the side of the gold standard, and he has great resources as a practical legislator—sincerity, tact, the respect of his fellow-members, and patient resolution. There is an impression prevalent in well-informed circles in Washington—and it has some good authority—that Mr. REED, believing that there was no need of currency legislation, cynically blocked it by putting on the committee every prominent man who was wedded to a plan of his own. He then clinched his scheme by naming as Chairman a man who despised every other scheme even more violently than he adored his own. The committee is said to have been described by the Speaker as his "currency reform bear garden." Gen. HENDERSON takes another and higher view of his duty, and, besides, the Republican Party has learned more than Mr. REED has in the last three years.

GENERAL NOTES.

A calculating Kansas journal estimates that the cost of the sword to be presented to Gen. Funston by citizens of its State would buy nearly 1,300 pruning hooks.

* * *

Speaking of odd phrases, The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier says that "all two of 'em" is a very common expression among illiterate people in that part of the country.

* * *

A Texas paper reports the Attorney General of another State as having lately said to one of his constituents: "I'd ruther kill trusts as to eat," but this may be only an outcome of State rivalry.

* * *

One of the richest farmers in Missouri, who raises great crops and feeds many head of stock, says that for him there has always been an Eleventh Commandment, which is: "Thou shalt not sell corn."

* * *

A man accused of cruelty to his mother-in-law wept and wailed in a Chicago police court, and said he was the most miserable man alive. An unsympathetic Justice fined him $10, and in his default of payment the black maria took him off to the bridewell still loudly lamenting.

* * *

Since the announcement of his candidacy for Speaker of the new House of Representatives, Congressman David B. Henderson has written to a friend in Tacoma, Washington, as The Ledger of that city reports, these words: "I do not know of a great interest on the Pacific Coast that I will not be able to advance, and that I am not in sympathy with."

* * *

The Galveston (Texas) News is of the opinion that if political campaigns could be made to turn on the enforcement rather than the making or changing of the laws something of general benefit would come of it as a speedy result. Right here, it says, lies the test by which the ability of a people to govern themselves under just laws must at last be demonstrated.

The Cart Before.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

We knew here that the great values of down-town New York had been created largely by the proximity of Brooklyn.

NUGGETS.

That Follows.

"Which is the best—to be lucky or rich?"

"To be rich. Then you don't have to be lucky."—Chicago Record.

Exact.

Her Acquaintance—How old is Miss Passe, anyhow?

Her Nearest Friend—Forty-two, marked down to twenty-nine.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

An Incidental.

Hibbs—See that striking-looking girl there? She married millions.

Hobbs—Who's the insignificant-looking fellow with her?

Hibbs—Oh, he's the man she married.—Philadelphia North American.

That Needed Name.

"Great snakes! Is that one of them auto—automobiles?"

"Yes."

"Well, it's got to have a shorter name. The thing is out of sight before you can pronounce it."—Chicago Tribune.

Their Divergence.

"How did those two delightful young people happen to drift apart?"

"Most natural thing in the world. He was after a heart and she after a bank account. Time developed the fact that neither of them had what the other wanted."—Detroit Free Press.

WOVEN OF MANY A THREAD.

George F. Seymour in Boston Transcript.

Each human life is warp and woof,
Woven of many a thread—
Threads of silver, and threads of gold,
Threads freshly spun, and threads grown old,
Newly born hopes, and hopes long dead,
Woven of many a thread.

Fashioned it is on old Time's loom,
Woven of many a thread,
Twisted and drawn, through and across,
Threads of treasure, and threads of dross,
White as the snow, and sin-stained red,
Woven of many a thread.

Finished soon is the fabric rare,
Woven of many a thread,
To have its wondrous warp and woof
Tried and tested—put to the proof,
Stretching and straining its every shred—
Woven of many a thread.

Battered and torn by Fate's hard hand,
Woven of many a thread,
Its fairness soiled by greed and lust,
Dragged in the earthly mire and dust,
Wet with the tears by sorrow shed,
Woven of many a thread.

Tattered and worn—so ends each life—
Woven of many a thread,
Ends in the gloom of sin and death,
Or saved by Him of Nazareth,
When earth is done and time has fled—
Woven of many a thread.

CALL FOR TEN REGIMENTS

The Order for Their Enlistment Issued by Secretary Alger.

SEVERE SERVICE ANTICIPATED

Physical Qualifications Considered of First Importance—Seasoned Officers to Command.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The order for the enlistment of volunteers for service in the Philippines was published to-day, and seven more Colonels to command the ten volunteer regiments were appointed. There are yet two Colonels to be designated. Eight Majors also were named. The recruiting will not begin until some time next week, the exact date not having been fixed yet.

The organization of the ten regiments in this country will not make any difference in the organization of regiments in the Philippines by Gen. Otis. His regiments will be in addition to those hereafter to be known as the Twenty-sixth to the Thirty-fifth, inclusive, and will be numbered the Thirty-sixth and upward. It is expected that three regiments will be organized in the Philippines. The regiments organized in the United States and the Philippines will increase the army by 650 officers and 17,067 men, if there should be three full regiments formed by Gen. Otis.

The Colonels appointed to-day are under orders to proceed at once with the organization of their regiments. Some of the officers are now in the city, and have been consulting the different bureau officers with regard to equipment and supplies for the men as they join the regiments.

The order for the enlistment of the new regiments is as follows:

War Department,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1899.

By direction of the President, the following general rules are prescribed for recruiting from the country at large United States volunteers, as provided for by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, published in General Order No. 36 of 1899, headquarters of the army, Adjutant General's office, and for organizing the same into regiments.:

The strength of regiments, officers, and enlisted men will be as provided for by Sections 4 and 12 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899. The regiments to be organized in the United States will be designated the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Regiments of Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Of the commissioned officers to be appointed for each of these regiments, the field and staff officers, including medical officers and Captains of companies, will be assembled at regimental rendezvous, as hereafter designated, for the purpose of theoretical and practical instruction in organization, military administration, drill regulations, discipline, hygiene, camp sanitation, &c. Daily instruction in the nomenclature, care, and assembly of parts of the rifle and target practice will be a special feature of the instruction of both officers and men. Applicants for commissions, except officers of the regular army, will be required to pass a satisfactory examination as to age, moral, mental, and physical fitness, and capacity to command troops, and must have had service during the Spanish-American war.

The recruiting service of the regular army will be charged with recruiting from the country at large men for service in these volunteer regiments. Where enlistments will be made for the period ending June 30, 1901, unless sooner discharged, and without restrictions as to citizenship or educational qualifications, but in all other respects under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for recruiting the regular service. Except in special cases, only unmarried men will be enlisted for these regiments. In view of the probable severe service of these regiments, and the climatic conditions to which they may be subjected, the physical qualification of both officers and enlisted men is of first importance. Only those fully qualified will be appointed or enlisted. The Lieutenants and two of the medical officers of each regiment will, as far as practicable, be assigned to duty as assistants to recruiting officers of the regular army.

Upon arrival of recruits at the regimental rendezvous the commanding officers of regiments will assign them to companies, and the appointment and reduction of regimental and battalion non-commissioned staff and company non-commissioned officers and other enlisted grades will be governed by the law and army regulations. Each regiment so organized will, for purposes of discipline and supply, be subject to the orders of the commanding General of the department in which the rendezvous is located, and the regimental commander will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the department on his arrival at the regimental rendezvous.

Ten regiments of infantry, United States Volunteers, will be organized as follows:

Twenty-sixth at Plattsburg Barracks, New York.
Twenty-seventh at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania.
Twenty-eighth at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania.
Twenty-ninth at Fort McPherson, Georgia.
Thirtieth at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.
Thirty-first at Fort Thomas, Kentucky.
Thirty-second at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
Thirty-third at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Thirty-fourth at Fort Logan, Colorado.
Thirty-fifth at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

The new regiments will consist of 50 officers and 1,300 enlisted men each. Districts for recruiting designated regiments are announced as follows:

Twenty-sixth Regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, New York—The New England States, excepting Connecticut, and the portion of the State of New York north of the 42 degree of latitude.

Twenty-seventh Regiment, Camp Meade, Pennsylvania—The State of Connecticut, the portion of the State of New York south of the 42d degree of latitude, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

Twenty-eighth Regiment, Camp Meade, Pennsylvania—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

Twenty-ninth Regiment, Fort McPherson, Ga.—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Thirtieth Regiment, Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Thirty-first Regiment, Fort Thomas, Ky.—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Thirty-second Regiment, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

Thirty-third Regiment, Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Texas.

Thirty-fourth Regiment, Fort Logan, Col.—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Thirty-fifth Regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Washington—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska.

The President has appointed the following additional Colonels of the volunteer regiments: Major James M. Bell, First Cavalry; Capt. James S. Pettit, First Infantry, who served as Colonel of the Fourth Immunes; Capt. Edward E. Hardin, who was Colonel of the Second New York Volunteers in the war with Spain; Capt. L. A. Craig, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. Luther R. Hare, Seventh Cavalry; Major William A. Kobbe, Captain Cornelius Gardner, Nineteenth Infantry. The assignment of the volunteer Colonels to regiments as far as determined will be as follows: Twenty-sixth, Rice; Twenty-seventh, Bell; Twenty-eighth, Pettit; Twenty-ninth, Hardin; Thirtieth, Gardner; Thirty-second, Craig; Thirty-third, Hare; Thirty-fifth, Kobbe. The man designated for Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-fifth Regiment will organize and take it to the Philippines, where Col. Kobbe will assume command.

The following officers have been selected for Majors in the new regiments: First Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, Sixth Artillery; First Lieut. Walter C. Short, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. E. D. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry; Capt. F. M. Steele, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieut. Albert Laws, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. George L. Byram, First Cavalry; Second Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Fourth Artillery.

All of the officers have been selected because of their distinguished services. Col. Bell is a veteran of the civil war and was appointed to the army from Pennsylvania and several times promoted and brevetted. As Major of the First Cavalry he commanded a squadron in Cuba, and was severely wounded at Las Guasimas.

Col. James S. Flint is a West Point graduate. He served for several years in the Western States and was at one time Professor of Military Science at Yale College.

Col. Edward E. Hardin was appointed to the Military Academy from Kentucky in 1870. He has seen service on the frontier, was at one time an instructor at West Point, and at the outbreak of the war with Spain was made Colonel of the Second New York Volunteers.

Col. A. L. Craig was appointed to the Military Academy from Missouri in 1869, served in the West, and was instructor for a few years at West Point. He was appointed Major and later Adjutant General in May, 1898, and served through the campaign in Puerto Rico.

Col. Luther R. Hare was appointed from Texas in 1870, and served with the Seventh Cavalry for many years on the Western frontier. At the outbreak of the war he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the First Texas Cavalry, and subsequently was made Colonel.

Col. William A. Kobbe, Third Artillery, served with the New York volunteers for three years during the war of the rebellion, and was twice brevetted for distinguished service. At the close of the war he entered the regular army. He has served with distinction in the Philippines and frequently has been commended by the department.

Col. Cornelius Gardner was appointed to West Point from Michigan in 1889, and has served in the West and Southwest. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was made Colonel of the Thirty-first Michigan Infantry, and went with it to Cuba.

First Lieut. Harry L. Harthorn, Sixth Artillery, was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the army from Kentucky in 1884, and promoted to First Lieutenant in 1891. He distinguished himself in the Pine Ridge campaign, and was severely wounded at Wounded Knee, receiving a medal of honor for gallantry. On the outbreak of the war with Spain he went with his battery to the Philippine Islands, where he has been conspicuous in all the battles in which his command was engaged.

First Lieut. Walter C. Short, Tenth Cavalry, was born in Ohio, was appointed a Second Lieutenant in 1891 and assigned to the Sixth Cavalry. He was severely wounded at Santiago, and received a brevet for gallantry in that action.

First Lieut. E. D. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry, was born in Tennessee, and was graduated from West Point in the class of 1891. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry, and was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1896. He served with his troop in the Cuban campaign, and was brevetted for conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Santiago.

Capt. F. M. Steele, Eighth Cavalry, was born in Alabama, and was graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1883. He took active part with his regiment in the Cuban campaign, was brevetted for gallantry in the battle of Santiago, and was promoted to Captain and assigned to the Seventh Cavalry this year.

First Lieut. Albert Laws, Twenty-fourth Infantry, was appointed to West Point from Maryland, and was graduated in 1893. He served with his regiment in Cuba, and was brevetted for gallantry in the battle of Santiago. He is now with his regiment en route to the Philippines.

First Lieut. George L. Byram, First Cavalry, appointed from Alabama, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1885. He was severely wounded in Cuba June 24, 1898. He is now Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Colorado.

Second Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Fourth Artillery, was appointed from Alabama, and was graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1895. He was a Major and chief ordnance officer in the war with Spain, and is now on duty at the Military Academy.

GEN. WHEELER SENT TO MANILA.

He Receives Orders to Report to Gen. Otis for Service.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler was ordered to-day to report to Gen. Otis at Manila for service in the Philippine Islands.

Lieut. Fuller Going to Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Bureau, has been ordered to the Philippines as Chief Ordnance Officer in the field of the army operating there.

TWO LIBERALS ARE ELECTED.

Alfred Emmott and Walter Runciman Defeat Young Churchill and J. W. Mawdsley in Oldham.

LONDON, July 6.—The Liberal Party gained two Parliamentary seats to-day in the bye-elections held in the "double-barreled" constituency of Oldham to fill the dual vacancy created by the death last month of Robert Ascroft, (Conservative,) and the subsequent resignation of his Conservative colleague, James Francis Oswald, who has just been appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, to be Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead. The following are the results of the polls:

Alfred Emmott, (Liberal and Radical).....12,976
Walter Runciman, (Liberal and Radical).....12,770
Winston Spencer Churchill, (Conservative).....11,477
J. W. Mawdsley, (Conservative).....11,449

Messrs. Oswald and Ascroft, at the time of their election, polled respectively 12,465 and 13,085 Conservative votes. To-day's election, therefore, is a distinct Conservative reverse.

Alfred Emmett, the successful Liberal and Radical candidate, who heads the poll in to-day's election in Oldham, is a wealthy cotton spinner of Oldham. He is a cousin of J. Emmett Barlow, Liberal, member for the Frome Division of Somersetshire. His brother married Lady Constance Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll.

Walter Runciman, the other successful Liberal and Radical candidate, is also a local man. He is twenty-nine years of age, and a son of Walter Runciman of Newcastle. He is a member of the firm of Walter Runciman & Co. of London and Newcastle-on-Tyne, owners of the Moor Line of steamers.

Of the defeated Conservative candidates, the leader of the poll, Winston Spencer Churchill, is the son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. He made a brilliant fight to hold the seat for his party. The other, J. W. Mawdsley, is General Secretary of the Amalgamated Operative Cotton Spinners.

Sir John Austin Is Re-elected.

LONDON, July 6.—An election for Member of Parliament was held yesterday in the Osgoldcross Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Sir John Austin, Liberal Home Ruler, who had resigned his seat in the House of Commons, owing to differences with the Liberal Association regarding local veto, was re-elected over Mr. Roberts, Independent Liberal, the vote being as follows: Sir John Austin, Liberal Home Ruler, 5,818; Mr. Roberts, Independent Liberal, 2,803; majority for Sir John Austin, 2,925.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS.

British Secretary for the Colonies Tells of the Niger Company.

LONDON, July 6.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a personal statement in the House of Commons to-day with reference to the comment which has been aroused by the fact that, though a shareholder in the Niger Company, he had voted in favor of the transfer of that corporation's territory to the British Government.

Mr. Chamberlain said, in effect, that his interest in the Niger Company was under £3,000, ($15,000,) and that when the question of revocation of the company's charter arose, he asked the Marquis of Salisbury and his colleagues in the Government to relieve him of any participation in the negotiations. In accordance with this request, the negotiations have been entirely in the hands of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Chamberlain added that he had voted for the resolution of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, which was only formal, but that he would not participate in any future discussion or vote. If, Mr. Chamberlain concluded, he voted as a shareholder, he would vote against the transaction.

AMERICAN OFFICERS HONORED.

Adjt. Falls and Capt. Landon of the Seventh in London.

LONDON, July 6.—Adjt. Dewitt Clinton Falls and Capt. Francis G. Landon of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, were welcomed here to-day by Sir Howard Vincent, and presented their credentials to the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Military Attaché of the United States Embassy. The New York National Guardsmen have already been made honorary members of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, the London Scottish Volunteers, and other military societies.

This afternoon they attended the Four-in-Hand Club and dined to-night with Col. Balfour and the officers of the London Scottish Volunteers. To-morrow Messrs. Falls and Landon will proceed to Henley as the guests of clubland. On Saturday they will witness the royal review from the House of Lords' stand, and lunch in Grosvenor Square with Sir Howard and Lady Vincent, where they will meet Gen. Trotter and the Military Attachés here. On Monday they will visit the House of Commons and take tea on the terrace, going to Paris on Wednesday.

Mishap to Americans in London.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Mrs. Coleman and her grandson, William Davies, who arrived on board the steamer Majestic, from New York yesterday, en route to Cardiff, were found unconscious in their bedroom in a private hotel here this morning. It is supposed that the gas was blown out. Mrs. Coleman has slightly recovered, and the boy regained consciousness this evening.

Insurance Agent Lindsay Arraigned.

LONDON, July 6.—In the Bow Street Police Court to-day Charles H. Forbes Lindsay of Philadelphia, charged by the Philadelphia agents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York of embezzling $1,411, was committed for extradition.

ATTACK ON EX-KING MILAN

Unknown Man Fires Four Shots at the Former Servian Monarch.

A SLIGHT WOUND INFLICTED

Officer Accompanying His Majesty Also Struck by a Bullet—Would-Be Assassin Arrested.

BELGRADE, Servia, July 6.—Ex-King Milan, father of King Alexander of Servia, narrowly escaped assassination here this evening.

The would-be murderer is under arrest. He is about twenty-eight years of age, and has not yet been identified by the police. He fired four revolver shots, one of which hit his Majesty, inflicting a slight wound in the back. Another wounded the hand of Adjt. Lukitch, who was with him.

At the time the attack was made—at 6:30—ex-King Milan was driving through Michael Street in an open carriage. On his return to the palace he received the congratulations of the members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps upon his escape.

Later in the evening King Alexander drove through Michael Street, and was enthusiastically received by the populace.

After an absence of over nine years ex-King Milan of Servia returned to Belgrade last October and showed himself publicly in the capital with his son, King Alexander. The Cabinet at once resigned. This episode was the climax of a long series of comical and dramatic events.

Milan was born Aug. 22, 1854. He succeeded to the throne after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michael Obrenovic, June 20, 1868. On Oct. 17, 1875, he married Natalie, a daughter of Col. Keschko of the Russian Imperial Guard. On Oct. 24, 1888, at the request of Milan, a decree of divorce against Natalie was pronounced, without trial or investigation, by the Metropolitan, Theodosius. Public opinion was largely on the side of the wife, for Milan was well known as a profligate. Natalie published an immediate protest, but her advocate submitted to the decree. Blood was shed in her defense.

Matters went from bad to worse, and finally, in March, 1889, Milan abdicated the throne in favor of his son, Alexander, who was then twelve years of age. Milan, who is said to be the greatest spendthrift in Europe, owed at that time 10,000,000f. On his abdication the Servian Government granted him 5,000,000f. that he might live abroad in a style befitting his rank. Since then, until last Fall, he had spent his time in fast living at the various capitals of Europe and at the fashionable watering places. Once it was reported that he had effected a reconciliation with Natalie, who in the meantime had become offensive to the Servian Government and had been expelled from the country. The return of Milan to Belgrade was said to be due to the fact that he had inherited many millions of florins, the fortune of the late Baron Bach, the father of Milan's predecessor on the Servian throne.

Milan has in vain sought to find a bride for his son among the eligible Princesses of Europe, but all have refused his advances, among them the young Queen of Holland, Princess Sibylle of Hesse-Cassel, the Princess Helen of Montenegro, (now married to the Crown Prince of Italy,) and the Princess Marie of Greece. The son is said to be as great a profligate as his father.

Since the return of Milan to Servia the Government has been in a general state of unrest and the country in constat danger of revolution, led by the student classes.

PEACE DELEGATES RECEIVED.

Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen Mother Entertain Them at the Palace—The Queen's Toast.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen Mother arrived here this afternoon, and, amid a great popular demonstration, proceeded to the palace. The members of the International Peace Conference arrived from The Hague at 6:30 o'clock P. M. by special train and proceeded from the station directly to the palace, where they were received by the Queens, after which they were entertained at a magnificent banquet in the palace. At the banquet Queen Wilhelmina proposed a toast as follows:

"I sincerely rejoice to see assembled around me to-day the delegates to the conference and to be permitted to renew my wishes for the success of your work, due to the initiative of the Czar of the Russias. I am glad to offer you the hospitality of my residence. I drink to the health of all the sovereigns and chiefs of the States of which you are representatives.

M. de Staal, President of the conference, briefly replied, expressing the homage and thanks of the delegates and their profound gratitude for the kind reception tendered them, and inviting his colleagues to drink the health of her Majesty. This was done, the band playing the Dutch national anthem.

M. de Staal sat on the Queen's right and Count von Munster, head of the German delegation, on her left. Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, and Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation, faced each other. The other delegates were seated in alphabetical order.

Queen Wilhelmina was attired in white and Queen Emma, her mother, in lilac. A reception followed at 9 o'clock in the Grand Throne Room, where their Majesties conversed freely with the delegates. Express trains left soon after 10 to convey the delegates to The H

THE LETTER TO MRS. SAGE

C. Ladd Davis Thought to be Lawyer Smith Accused.

STATEMENT IN HIS DEFENSE

Mr. Ladd Davis Indignantly Denies Intention to Injure Any One—Sages Suspect Petty Blackmail.

The letter which Artemus J. Smith sent a few days ago to Mrs. Russell Sage, vaguely hinting at danger to her husband from some anonymous crank who looked with disfavor on rich men, was the forerunner of some surprising results yesterday which have both their odd and serious side and may lead to the severing of a once fast friendship, if not to far more unpleasant developments. Mr. and Mrs. Sage are both inclined to believe it a case of petty blackmail, though it is doubtful whether they will proceed against any one. Detectives are working, or professing to work, assiduously on the case. To add to the complications, the man whom it is believed Smith had in mind when he wrote the letter was so unfortunate as to have his name get into print in the course of the day, and he issued a statement to the press in his own vindication. Smith denies that he meant this man at all, but says the man he did mean has experienced a change of heart. The one conviction that is well founded is that Mr. Sage's life is in no danger.

The unfortunate man who had occasion to issue the statement to the press, and the individual most to be pitied in the whole connection, is Clarence Ladd Davis, a lawyer, who was a warm supporter of the George Democracy, known as the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, in the 1897 municipal campaign, and who has recently met financial reverses. His statement is as follows:

To the Press:

The newspapers of New York City, because I happen to be a friend of Mr. Artemus J. Smith and visit his office frequently on business, seem to have considered it their duty to couple my name with his letter to Mrs. Sage, stating that her husband was in danger from an Anarchist. I am not an Anarchist and never have been, and never will be. They have also stated that I have experimented with explosives. And that I absolutely deny. I have experimented with other things, but never with explosives in the sense that the term is ordinarily used. Water can be made explosive if properly heated. I admit that I have made experiments with chemicals, but it was for purposes of scientific research, which had as its ultimate object the blowing up of ideas, and not men; and I have never learned that that was a crime.

The bruiting of my private affairs abroad, of course, is painful. The papers state that I have been dispossessed and have been given time to pay. That is true. I know men in New York, honored and respected, who can, but will not, pay their debts. I would pay mine if I could, not alone as a matter of honor, but of business sense. Men who owe me cannot pay me, and, therefore, I too cannot pay. Still, I cannot see that that makes of me an Anarchist.

I know of no reason why I should be connected with this unfortunate matter, and trust that the newspapers will do me justice.

CLARENCE LADD DAVIS.

DAVIS CALLS ON SMITH.

Mr. Davis gave this out from the office, Room 835, in the Park Row Building, from which he has been dispossessed, being about a month in arrears with his rent. He is owed large sums by various people, he says. He has the privilege of staying in his offices till Monday. He is a short, mild-looking man, with brown hair and beard, a broad forehead, and serious eyes, and bears up well under the adversities of fortune.

The issuing of the statement was due to the fact that an afternoon paper had printed his name as that of a man answering the description Smith gave of the anonymous individual Mr. Sage should dread. Mr. Davis, indeed, evidently believed that Smith had him in mind, and yesterday afternoon called on Smith and told him that he had made a fool of himself and got him (Davis) into a peck of trouble. The reporter for the afternoon paper in question had apparently seen Mrs. Davis at her home, in Brooklyn, while her husband was away, and printed an alleged interview with her, in which the lawyer's Socialistic views and his recent experiments were dwelt on at painful length.

"I never experimented with explosives in my life!" exclaimed Mr. Davis yesterday, bringing his first down with a bang on the arm of his chair. "I did experiment with some gunpowder on Tuesday, when I took an old pair of dueling pistols and shot them off in honor of the Fourth, but that's all. I have, of course, experimented with chemicals for years. I am a patent lawyer, and take an interest in chemicals in that way, and I am also interested in them as a scientific investigator.

"I believe in Socialism, too—that is, when the people are ready for it; but I do not believe anything can be accomplished by assassination or violence, especially in a land like this, where we have the ballot. And I have frequently said so. I don't wish Mr. Sage or any one else any harm. If the police want me, they can get me. I will be right here all day, and they won't have to look far for me."

"Surely you don't think there can be any ground for arresting you?" was suggested.

"You don't know what may be the case when people of means are interested," he answered. Mr. Davis declared he had never, in sober mind, said anything in the way of a threat to rich men, or any rich man, and declared that Mr. Smith's letter and the ensuing publicity had ruined him professionally, and that he had no redress. "I couldn't get anything if I sued him, and I shouldn't want to," said he. "He did it out of good-heartedness, I suppose."

Mr. Smith, when seen at his office, in the St. Paul Building, where he is Secretary for the Associated Colonies, an enterprise for the forming of ideal land colonies in California, to be ruled on the town-meeting plan, was reticent about his letter to Mrs. Sage. He declined to say who the man was who had threatened Mr. Sage's life. When the name of Mr. Davis, who answers the description wonderfully, was presented to him, he at first said he knew nothing about it, and later murmured under his breath a denial that Mr. Davis was the man he had in mind. Still later, when told that Mr. Davis intended to issue a statement, Mr. Smith said:

"I don't see what he has to do with it. I have told you already that he was not the man."

Mr. Smith said that he had seen Mrs. Russell Sage that morning, and that she acquitted him of all blame in the matter.

"Did you tell her the name of the man you alluded to?" he was asked.

"I did not. I have told no one his name."

SMITH'S VISIT TO MRS. SAGE.

The circumstances of Mr. Smith's visit to Mrs. Sage he did not dwell upon. He had, as a fact, gone to see her with two detectives from the East Fifty-first Street Station. He had walked into the station at an early hour of the morning and said he thought the police might be looking for him. Then he added, "If you want me, here I am." He had been taken by the detectives at Mrs. Sage's home, at 506 Fifth Avenue, and there had an interview with her. His liberty was not restrained as a result, but Mrs. Sage by no means got the impression that he was free from blame, for he admitted that he had hoped to get $100 from her for the friend who was supposed to have designs on her husband's life.

Mr. Smith refused to discuss the man he had in mind when he wrote the letter, but acknowledged the correctness of an interview in which he had described the anonymous one. In this he said, "The man is my friend, and my idea was to save him as well as to save the lives of the millionaires he had it in mind to make way with," and went on to say that his friend was in middle life, had been fairly prosperous up to a year or two ago, and was now desperate and intended to kill himself with dynamite, taking some rich man like Russell Sage with him, thus paving the way for a social revolution. His friend, he said, was once a rich man, but trouble had made him capable of the wicked design.

"The case has been settled," said Mr. Smith. "I don't want to say any more. It would have been settled soon without the public knowing anything about it if Mrs. Sage had done as I requested, communicated with me."

The suggestion that the letter is the clew to a petty blackmail scheme or conspiracy was advanced by both Mr. and Mrs. Sage yesterday. Mr. Sage issued from his home and went to his business as usual without any especial trepidation, and remarked that he had turned the whole matter over to the police, and did not want to be bothered about it. He kept as much out of the reach of reporters at his office as possible. Mrs. Sage, when seen at her home late in the afternoon, was very willing, however, to discuss the matter, and said it looked to her like an effort to extort money.

"I don't know how it would have been," said she yesterday, "if the letter which was addressed to me had been seen by me first instead of by Mr. Sage. I might have done what I often do in cases of this kind, and first investigated to see whether the man really was in the offices from which he claimed to write. I see in this case it has been proved that he was.

"Well, Smith was here this morning with two detectives, and told me his story, and he certainly wanted money. He admitted that he had hoped to get $100 from me to give to his friend, who needed it to tide him over certain difficulties, and he thought in that way that Mr. Sage might be saved. He reproached me for having given the matter to the press."

"Did he tell you who his friend was?"

"No," said Mrs. Sage, "but he said that the man had threatened Mr. Sage, and that he thought he could avoid the whole difficulty by getting the money to help his friend out. His friend was a lawyer, he said, and also an inventor, who had a great invention on hand which would yield him funds in about sixty days, but meanwhile he was very hard pressed."

LADD-DAVIS AN INVENTOR.

This tallies with something that Mr. Davis said yesterday, in response to questioning, namely, that he was an inventor and had various inventions from which he hoped to realize a good deal some day. He has been experimenting in liquid air among other things.

"I have been long persecuted," continued Mrs. Sage, "by letters of this sort. Some ask for $100 and some for $200. Some threaten Mr. Sage or hint at danger for him, and others do not. This looks like a similar scheme, but I don't know that I would prosecute any one in connection with it."

Mr. Sage himself, who had come home, now consented to talk, and showed no signs that fear was preying on his mind. "It does look somewhat like collusion to me," said he, "but I can't say just now whether I shall prosecute the man concerned or not. He may be innocent. I took luncheon with ex-Judge Dillon, our counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company, and I told him what I had done, turned the matter directly over to the police. 'You did exactly right,' said he, 'that was the only thing for you to do.' I shall act right along under legal advice. Hello, here are one, two, three detectives coming!"

Surely enough, three detectives came up the brownstone steps at that moment, to be closeted with Mr. Sage, and the interview was cut short. One of these officials, Detective McCauley of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, gave it as his opinion yesterday that Smith was "all right." He said that the police would keep on working on the case. This prospect did not enlist the admiration of one of the Sergeants at the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, however, for he declared emphatically that he thought there was "nothing in it."

SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

Opening of the St. Nicholas Garden with Mr. Kaltenborn's Orchestra.

What ought to become a memorable occasion in the history of music in New York, and also in the history of amusements in New York, was the opening last night of the St. Nicholas Garden, at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, with the first of the orchestral concerts under the direction of Mr. Franz Kaltenborn. If one could judge from the look of the ample hall, the concerts "met a long-felt want," for it was much more than fairly filled, although no very extensive advertisement had been made. It is a commodious and comfortable place, more so, for the purpose of Summer night's concerts, than either the roof or the auditorium of the Madison Square Garden; more so, perhaps, than any place devoted to this use since the old Central Park Garden of Theodore Thomas. The acoustics will need some tinkering, though there is no reverberation, and apparently there is not very much to be done to make them satisfactory. There was some kind of infernal machine connected with the ventilating apparatus that disturbed the enjoyment of the first half of the concert last night, but doubtless it will be stifled hereafter.

That being said, it remains to be said that the concert was a concert of good music, well played. The orchestra is a good orchestra, quite big enough for the place, and particularly strong in the strings. The horns need some toning. The wood-wind is perhaps the best that local resources supply. But it is the strings that most impress the listener. The body of tone is at once brilliant and solid. The concert-meister, Mr. Kalger, showed his individual quality very effectively in the obbligato in the somewhat questionable selection of the overture to "Orpheus," not Gluck's, of course, but Offenbach's. The first 'cello is also noticeably good.

And Mr. Kaltenborn is a conductor—nobody could reasonably doubt that who heard the Liszt rhapsody last night. "Things go his way." That means that either he has converted this active or inert opposition of his orchestra, or else that he has overpowered it by meaning what he means so much more than they mean what they mean. It was pleasant to see him, and also hear him, for his instrument was audible, had the Strauss waltz with the violin particularly pleasant to the possible score of his listeners who were old enough to remember Theodore Thomas doing the same thing, and the possible half dozen who remembered Johann Strauss doing it.

According to the looks of things the new concerts are a "go." And that will be welcome news to the people who are weary of other people doing "turns" on roof gardens, and yearn for some more humane and civilized way of passing a Summer evening in town. As a matter of contemporaneous, and possibly of historical, interest, the programme of the first concert is appended, with the remark that the effect would have been better if it had been divided into three parts, with two intermissions:

"Tannhauser," march.....Wagner
Ballet music, "Feramors," (three parts).....Rubinstein
Schneewitchen, (snow flakes,) (a fairy tale)..
.....Bendel
For string orchestra—
"Virgin's Prayer".....Massenet
"Donna Cerese".....Gillet
Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2.....Liszt
Overture, "Orpheus".....Offenbach
Violin solo, Mr. Max Karger.
Waltz, "Freuet euch des Lebens".....Strauss
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai
Trombone solo, "Cujus Animam," "Stabat Mater".....Rossini
Mr. Ewald Stolz.
Waltz, "Morgenblatter".....Strauss
("Morning Journals.")
Kammenoi Ostrow, (Cloister Bells).....Rubinstein
Polka Mazurka, "Lob der fraeuen" Polka Schnell, "Par Force".....Strauss
Two Hungarian Dances.....Brahms
Selection, comic opera, "Erminie".....Jacobowsky

OBSTACLE TO MR. DALY'S PLANS.

Contract Made with the Fifth Avenue May Be Broken.

Augustin Daly's plans for next season, made before his death, have met their first serious obstacle. The contract he had made with Manager Edwin Knowles of the Fifth Avenue Theatre has been conceled. The arrangements were that after "The Greek Slave," Daly's musical comedy, had been running at Daly's Theatre for a number of weeks it was to be moved down to the Fifth Avenue for twelve weeks. The engagement there was to begin Dec. 4.

Manager Knowles gave out the statement yesterday that he had decided to cancel the contract because the executors of the estate were unable to carry out certain requirements. What these requirements were he refused to say.

Richard Dorney, business manager of Daly's Theatre and one of the executors, said last night that he had received no notice of Mr. Knowles's intention to cancel the contract. He stated, however, that it required two to break a contract as well as to make one. Mr. Dorney said the only requirement in the contract that the executors could not fill was that the play was to be produced under Mr. Daly's supervision.

This step on the part of Mr. Knowles may necessitate the procuring of some other New York theatre to which the comedy can be moved, to make way for the melodrama which will be produced at Daly's in December. It is also possible that "The Greek Slave" will be sent on the road after a short engagement.

Theatrical people believe, however, that Mr. Daly's executors will get another house in New York. Mr. Dorney, having received no notification, had planned no arrangements in case the contract was broken. It was said last night by outside managers that Mrs. Fiske's engagement at the Fifth Avenue might prove successful enough to prolong her stay there, and there being a loophole in the contract caused by Mr. Daly's death, the management might be taking advantage of it in order to make way for her.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices:

Amber, Henry S. Jones; Collamer, Nellie J. Stewart; Cuddebackville, John Daly.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

SPANISH PRISONERS FREE

Aguinaldo Will Give Them Up to the Commissioners.

THE BALER HEROES RELEASED

They Resisted the Insurgents More Than a Year—Ovation to Them at Manila.

MANILA, July 7.—The Spanish Commissioners who went to Tarlac for a conference with Aguinaldo regarding the surrender of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, returned here last night. Chairman del Rio of the commission said the release of all the prisoners had been practically arranged for, but it would be necessary to consult with the Spanish Government before the agreement could be ratified.

He declined to give the terms of the arrangement, or to say whether these contemplated a ransom. He asserted, however, that Aguinaldo had already issued a decree for the release of the civilian officials and the sick soldiers.

The Commissioners, with the remnant of the Spanish garrison of Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, and a number of civilian prisoners, were escorted by Filipino soldiers from Tarlac to the American outposts at San Fernando, and came to Manila by the night train.

The heroes of the long defense of Baler, where the Spaniards resisted an insurgent siege for more than a year, formed a picturesque band. Lieut. Martin, the only surviving officer, marched them through the streets. There are only twenty-two, and most of them are mere boys, in faded blue cotton uniforms and red shirts. They are barefooted.

A crowd of Spanish men and women embraced them, weeping and shouting their praises.

They tell a remarkable story. It appears that the Captain several times proposed to surrender, but the soldiers refused. Finally, some months ago, he tried to raise a white flag. Thereupon Lieut. Martin killed him with his own sword.

Their food supply gave out, and they surrendered to the Filipinos with all the honors of war. They were allowed to keep their arms, and they say they marched from Baler, with a Filipino escort and carrying guns, through several insurgent camps, everywhere being cheered and feted.

PRESIDENT PRAISES VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The President today found an opportunity, in connection with the visit to the White House of a Pennsylvania delegation, to express in a semi-public manner his appreciation of the services of the volunteer forces in the Philippines. The delegation was headed by Gov. Stone, and its call was in connection with the home-coming of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, which is now on its way across the Pacific. The delegation went to the White House to prefer a request that Col. Hawkins be promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.

Replying, the President said that no citizen of the country could have a higher appreciation than he of the exceptional services and patriotic self-sacrifice of the State troops in the Pacific islands. "I should," he said, "like to have an opportunity to take by the hand and thank every individual member of the volunteer forces remaining in the Philippines, or assisting in the work there beyond the term required of them by the terms of their enlistment."

He added that he would make an effort to arrange the itinerary of his Western trip so as to be in Pittsburg at the time of the arrival of the Pennsylvania troops, and take part in the reception to be tendered them. With reference to the promotion of Col. Hawkins, the President said he would be glad to make it provided there were no military obstacles.

LUZON COURT STENOGRAPHERS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The War Department, acting upon the advice of Gen. Otis, advertised, about June 23, that it would employ ten stenographers for duty in the reorganized courts on the Island of Luzon, the advertisement very distinctly stating the qualifications regarded as indispensable in applicants for the positions. The compensation was to be $2,000 a year, and the army was to bear the expense of transportation of the successful applicants.

The Appointment Division of the War Department has a large bundle of applications from stenographers, not a few of which came from New York City. Many of the applications show that the writers of them have had abundant experience as stenographic reporters, but some of them come from men who do not have even a literary acquaintance with the Spanish language. Still others are from men who admit that their acquaintance with the Spanish language is only that necessary to enable them to translate Spanish into English or English into Spanish.

The department endeavored to have it understood that to be qualified to accept the positions described by Gen. Otis the stenographers must be expert in taking Spanish from dictation, without hesitation. The language of the courts in Manila and elsewhere in Luzon is Spanish. The stenographers will have no work whatever in English, except where they are called upon to make translations for clients in cases where English and Spanish-speaking persons are joined.

The difficulty encountered by the War Department may be understood when it is asserted that up to this date only one man has been found willing to fill the position of stenographer in the Philippine courts. Efforts have been made to obtain men in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Mexico, but without success. It is believed that Mexico could provide such men, but the assumption is that such a man in Mexico would find employment quite as remunerative at home as the United States could offer him in the Philippines.

THE DEWEY RECEPTION.

The Executive Committee which has in charge the reception in honor of Admiral Dewey held a meeting in the Council Chamber in the City Hall yesterday. A resolution, which had been approved by Corporation Counsel Whalen, and which vested the various sub-committees with power to draw against the fund of $150,000, after the same had been apportioned by the Committee on Plan and Scope among the sub-committees, was adopted. Gen. Butterfield, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that he had written to Admiral Dewey at Gibraltar, apprising him of the intended reception. In his opinion, he said, the letter would reach the Admiral within a week.

On motion of President Murphy of the Department of Health, Gen. Butterfield was empowered to select an assistant, because of the inability of Tunis G. Bergen, the Vice Chairman, to act.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Merritt—Michie.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 6.—Miss Florence Michie was married here to-day at 1 o'clock to Capt. Charles Ewen Merritt, a Republican and candidate for Circuit Court Judge. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Stoddard. Capt. Merritt served in the civil war with an Ohio regiment, in which Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Senator Foraker also served.

Rhees—Seelye.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 6.—Miss Harriet F. Seelye, eldest daughter of President L. Clark Seelye of Smith College, was married this evening to Prof. Rush Rhees of the Newton Theological Seminary.

Brooklyn's Infant Death Rate.

The unusual increase in the death rate among infants in Brooklyn of late has caused the local health authorities to institute a thorough inquiry with a view to determining the reason for it. An exhaustive inspection of the sources of the milk supply is to be made, although Dr. R. A. Black, the local health officer, expressed himself yesterday as believing that the milk had little to do with the deaths of the infants. Dr. Black also declared that he had little faith in the theory that the water supply was responsible. In this, however, he disagrees with other medical men, who think it should be looked into without delay.

An Ohio Bankrupt.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Thomas W. Kinney of Portsmouth filed an application today in the United States Court to be declared bankrupt. He has been a partner in the firms of W. Kinney & Co. and Kinney & Tibbetts, and the aggregate of his individual and partnership debts is $121,879. There are no assets.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society was quite well represented "down the bay" yesterday, and the number of well-known craft, with large parties on board, following the race between the Columbia and the Defender was more than one sees generally at this time of the year. Ex-Commodore Gerry had a large party on the Electra and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan another, including the judges, on the Corsair. Mr. John R. Drexel, Mr. Colgate Hoyt, Mr. Gould Brokaw, Mr. George Gould, Mr. Adrian Iselin Jr., Mr. E. C. Benedict, and Miss Susan De Forest Lord were among the yachting people who were with their yachts in the vicinity, and the Cepheus had a large list of well-known New Yorkers aboard. Neither Mr. William K. Vanderbilt nor Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was present. The former is fishing in Canada, and the latter is too much interested in automobiles and Newport just at present.

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The week, and particularly the last two days, has seen many well-known people in town. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel were at the Astoria, and Mr. William D. Sloane was at the Manhattan. Mr. D. O. Mills, who had been his guest over the Fourth, returned to town with him. The Baroness Halket and Miss Stokes passed through town very recently on their way to Pearl Island, where they will stop some weeks during this month. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, who arrived on the Teutonic, went to Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea were in town for the race, having just arrived by the same ship.

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To-day the Campania is due. Col. John Jacob Astor will be in town to welcome his mother and mother-in-law. Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Willing will both go directly to Newport. Barton Willing reached here last week. Chauncey M. Depew and his son and niece are due on the same ship, which has a very large passenger list. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, who had with them Miss Wetmore, arrived on the Teutonic, and went direct to Newport. Thus the movement yesterday and to-day will close the first week of July, one of the dullest in the year, with not a few people in town, even if en passant.

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News from the various watering places shows that the season is really in its infancy, and so far there have been but few, if any, formal functions. At Newport there are the usual dinners and luncheons, with now and then a picnic. The first distinctive entertainment will be that given by Mr. James Van Alen on Sunday at the Goose-berry Island Club. It will be in the nature of a farewell, as has already been stated. Mr. Van Alen is to become a landed proprietor in England, and next year he will have a town house in London and a box at the opera. There is even some talk of Mrs. Astor undertaking a London season. Her daughter, Mrs. Haig, will make the initiative, and should it succeed, as no doubt it will, Mrs. Astor herself will go over very early next year and remain the season in London instead of in Paris.

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In fact, New York has been very well represented in London this year, and the Americans have spent a great deal of money, and at the Charing Cross Bazaar, which in some measure was really an American entertainment, their popularity in London was put to the test, and its success was shown.

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Golf and polo, which were somewhat neglected yesterday, will be taken up to-day. The polo at Rockaway has excited much interest. The games played by the Meadow Brook and Cedarhurst teams have claimed the presence of many of the fashionable young men. Golf is still an institution at Garden City, Baltusrol, and Ardsley, notwithstanding that the champion players are all at Chicago this week. Mr. Peter Marié, who is now at Southampton, is expected to do something to make a golf competition possible there. He will not entertain this year, being in mourning for his brother.

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This evening will be quite gay at Southampton, as the second dance of the Meadow Club will take place. Many men are going down from New York, and, in fact, nearly every cottage has a house party. The Tuxedo set seem to be in the lead. There will be many dinners at the club before the dance, which, as on last Friday, will begin with a cotillion.

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At Newport there is some effort being made to have a series of subscription dances at the Casino. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Townsend Burden are said to favor this plan. The Vanderbilts are faithful to the Casino, while many of the younger element go entirely to the Golf Club.

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Miss Amy Bend is at present a guest of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Lenox. She will be there some weeks longer. Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly will leave Florham this week and go to Newport, where they take possession of their home, which they purchased from Louis Lorillard two years ago. Florham will then be closed until the Autumn, when Mr. and Mrs. Twombly will return and give a series of house parties before coming back to town. Miss Twombly will not come out in society this Summer.

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The destruction of the Kebo Valley Club seems to have been quite a serious blow to Bar Harbor, although the Woman's Club and the Tea House are flourishing institutions. The absence of Mrs. Pendleton Bowler and the Barneys in Europe makes a great difference in the season. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Sherman and the Megargee Wrights of Philadelphia have done much of the entertaining so far. Miss Elizabeth Jackson and her fiancé, the Rev. W. O. Baker, who are to be married in August, have been the recipients of the greater part of the hospitalities. The rectory in which Mr. and Mrs. Baker are to reside is just completed. It is a gift of Miss Jackson as a memorial to her mother.

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The Social Register's Summer number appeared yesterday. It is very useful and interesting. The growing popularity of steam yachts is indicated by the yachting feature which for the first time is added to the Summer Social Register. Out of the 305 yachts the name and illustrated description of which appear opposite their owners' names, 132 are steam yachts, as against 64 schooners and 109 sloops. The Social Register has also added at the back an alphabetical list of these yachts with their description and the name of their owner or charterer.

Of the 6,594 New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and Baltimore families who have registered their Summer addresses in the Social Register, 3,598 are in the mountains and 1,979 at the seashore. Of these 425 families are at Newport and on the shores of Narragansett Bay, 227 at Bar Harbor, 175 are at the three Hamptons, and 546 more are on the north and south shores of Long Island. At Lenox there are 98 families; 611 families have gone abroad since the first of May, an increase of 120 per cent. over last year, and only 174 families have returned. There are 836 families spending the Summer on the other side of the water, who can be reached through their bankers; 266 persons have married, 90 men and 61 women have died, and 75 families have no other address but their yachts and can doubtless be reached through the yacht club under which their yacht is registered.

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An Anglo-American wedding which will interest many New Yorkers was that of Miss Jessica Florence Allen, the daughter of the late Mr. Henry F. Allen and Mrs. Henry F. Allen of New York, to Mr. William Lindsay-Watson, eldest son of Mrs. Lindsay-Watcon of Briery Gardens, and Leaburn Hawick, N. B., which took place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, London, on June 14. The bride was given away by her mother. Her gown was of chiffon, with a Court train, and her ornaments were a pearl and diamond necklace, the gift of her mother, and a diamond aigrette and sapphires, the gift of the bridegroom. The veil was of exquisite old point de venise, the gift of the bride's cousin, Mrs. H. Smith. The bridesmaids wore white chiffon, with knots of repervanche satin and trails of pink roses. Their hats were of white straw, trimmed with repervanche and roses to match. Capt. F. S. Jackson of Allerton was best man. A reception was held after the wedding at the Coburg Hotel, Grosvenor Square.

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Miss Van Wart, who has been entertaining so lavishly in London, closes the season there with a large ball. She has taken Ditton Park, near Windsor, from August until November, and she intends to give large house parties throughout the late Summer and the Autumn. Ditton Park is the property of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu. The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle are at present staying there, and will remain until July. It is most admirably adapted for entertaining on an extensive scale and is a noted country seat.

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The Count of Turin, who was so fêted here last Summer, is in India, and was last month at Simla, where he was the guest of the Maharajah of Kashmir.

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The following is taken from a London daily newspaper which makes a point of its fashionable intelligence. It appeared ten days ago, before Mrs. Astor sailed, and it may be of interest:

"Mrs. Astor is staying in town, and Mrs. George Haig and Mrs. Ogilvy Haig both intend to give parties while she is here. Mrs. Astor is a great leader of New York society, and possesses most beautiful jewels, some of which are of historic interest, among others, a large diamond bow which formed part of the Court costume of Louis XIV., and was constantly worn by him. Another possession is an ornament once the property of Diane de Poitiers. This is a beautiful jewel composed of diamonds of great lustre, with a deep fringe of the same stones. Both these ornaments formed part of the French Crown jewels, but besides these there are complete parures of sapphires and of emeralds, all splendid stones, comprising tiaras, necklaces, brooches and earrings. Mrs. Astor is a tall, handsome woman with charming manners, and is also extremely rich. In New York she has one of the finest houses in Fifth Avenue, which she has recently redecorated in the most elaborate style; another residence is at Newport and another on the Hudson River, while in Paris her house is situated in the Champs Elysées, near the Arc de Triomphe."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, July 6.—Miss Anna Depew Paulding, niece of Senator Depew, has arrived at Pinard cottage, and her uncle and his son will arrive there on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland of New York have arrived at Pinard Cottage No. 3 for the season.

Cards have been issued by Miss Antonia Marin for the wedding of her niece, Miss Millicent Rebecca Grant, to Francis Wheelwright Belknap, on Saturday, July 29, at 12:30 o'clock, at Trinity Church, this city. A reception will follow at the cottage of Miss Marin, in Kay Street.

The cottage effects of Commodore Perkins have arrived and the Commodore and Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson are expected Saturday.

The thirty-footer fleet is hauled out at Crowley's, and the next race will occur Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea are expected for the season to-morrow.

Mrs. H. L. Carter and Miss Carter have arrived from Philadelphia and are at the Cliff Hotel.

Mrs. Walter N. Hill has returned from a visit at Middletown, Conn.

The schooner yacht Iroquois, Ralph N. Ellis, has arrived here.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill of New York arrived at the Eldredge cottage to-day.

Sir Melbourne and Lady Tait of Montreal are the guests of relatives here.

Victor Sorchan has returned from Europe, as has Miss Wetmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene will arrive for the season to-morrow.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer has arrived at the Kay cottage for the season.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Ballantine have arrived at the Low villa.

The Hon. J. B. Eustis, formerly United States Ambassador to France, is writing a contribution for The Conservative Review of Baltimore on the Dreyfus case.

Potter Palmer has arrived at Beaulieu for the season.

Miss Julia Dent Grant is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, who entertained at dinner in honor of her niece this evening. Miss Grant will pass the season with Mrs. Palmer. When the presence of Miss Grant became known a number of handsome floral offerings were left for her at Beaulieu by the cottagers.

Casino registers include James H. Beekman, C. A. Gove, D. E. Dismukes, and J. A. S. Jenn.

The Douglass cottage, at Jamestown, has been rented to Charles Mell of Philadelphia.

Henry F. West of Baltimore has rented the Logan cottage, at Jamestown, for the season.

Mrs. Riley of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Caswell.

J. Henry Smith of New York is the guest of the Hon. Lispenard Stewart.

Gen. and Mrs. James M. Varnum have returned to New York.

The departures of yachts yesterday included the American, Mayflower, Duquesne, and Corrada.

Cards for several large dinners and luncheons were sent out to-day.

Capt. B. J. Cromwell, United States Navy, arrived from New York this evening.

Pembroke Jones has returned from New York.

Archibald R. Livingston of New York is the guest of Mr. H. A. C. Taylor.

Buchanan Winthrop has returned from New York.

Mrs. I. C. Delapain is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. James H. Beekman.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bencard of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop.

Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby held a largely attended reception at her cottage, the Chalet, yesterday, in honor of her daughter, Miss Estelle Willoughby, who was formally introduced.

The Navahoe arrived this evening with Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll on board.

At the meeting of the City Council this evening the matter of the public rights at Bailey's Beach was reached, and the City Solicitor presented an opinion holding that the people have an absolute right to go to the highwater mark, the line to which the highway built in 1852 extends. In regard to the wall erected across the roadway at the end of Bellevue Avenue, the Solicitor advised the public that if it visits the beach it should make use of the gateway temporarily until the whole question is legally settled.

Many members of the Council believe that the matter will be settled peacefully, as the Bailey's Beach people are doing everything necessary to bring about an amicable adjustment.

REV. EUGENE PESNELLE DEAD.

Superior General of the Fathers of Mercy Passed Away in Paris.

The Fathers of Mercy, in charge of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Broadway and Aberdeen Street, Brooklyn, have received a cablegram announcing the death in Paris of the Very Rev. Eugene Pesnelle, the Superior General of the order. It is expected that several of the priests of the order in this country will be called abroad to take part in the council at which a successor to the Superior will be chosen.

Father Pesnelle died at the head house of the Fathers of Mercy in Paris. He was seventy-five years old, and had been ill for several years. He was elected Superior of the order six years ago. He was a native of Bordeaux, France, and was for several years a Professor of Law and Theology at the seminary in that city. He visited this country about two years ago, and was present at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, in Brooklyn.

DAVID BELASCO'S PLANS.

Notable Shakespearean Revival with Mrs. Carter in the Leading Role Probable—To Emulate Mr. Daly.

Downing Clarke, the representative of David Belasco, was asked yesterday for definite information concerning the report that Mrs. Leslie Carter is to appear in "Macbeth" this Winter. He could not supply it, but said there was no doubt that Mr. Belasco had in contemplation a notable Shakespearean revival, in which Mrs. Carter would assume the leading part. Whether the production would take place next Winter or be postponed until after the opening of Mr. Belasco's projected theatre the following season had not been decided, but Mr. Clarke thought the chances favored the latter course, as the plans for Mrs. Carter's work in the coming season were already pretty well matured. She will open in "Zaza" at the Garrick Theatre Sept. 4 for a run of four weeks, and her time from the conclusion of that engagement until her appearance in the same play in London in March is nearly all booked with theatres in the principal American cities.

Mr. Belasco is in Europe, and from letters received recently from him it appears that he is ambitious to succeed to the place in the American dramatic world made vacant by the recent death of Augustin Daly. Mr. Clarke said yesterday that many European playwrights and managers had approached Mr. Belasco with a view to arranging for productions in this country under his direction, and that the general opinion abroad seemed to be that noboy else was so well qualified to succeed Mr. Daly in the triple character of author, producer, and business manager.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Peter Richardson.

Ex-Gov. John Peter Richardson died yesterday in Columbia, S. C., of heart disease. He had been in failing health for some years.

Gov. Richardson came of a family which has been a social and political leader in South Carolina since long before the revolutionary war, and he was the fourth man of his family to be Governor of the State. His father, John Peter Richardson, was Governor, and his great-grandfather, Richard Richardson, was an officer of the American forces in the Revolution, being from the part of the State in which Gen. Marion, the famous swamp fighter, operated.

Gov. Richardson was born on his father's plantation in Clarendon County in 1831, and followed the course traditional in the old South Carolina families—was graduated with honors from the South Carolina College, was elected to the Legislature as a matter of course, and gave his attention to planting and politics.

In 1862 he left the Legislature, and joined the Confederate Army. He served on the staff of Gen. James Cantey until the surrender. In the political revolution of 1876 he took a prominent part, although his county is in the black belt, and his influence among the negroes, with whom his family had always been popular, won many of their votes for Gen. Wade Hampton, the Democratic nominee for Governor.

In 1878 Gov. Richardson was elected to the Legislature. It was known that his ambition was to maintain the family record and be Governor of the State, and the most powerful influences were enlisted in his behalf. In 1880, 1882, and 1884 he was elected State Treasurer. In 1886 he was elected Governor, and in 1888 he was re-elected. He performed the duties of both offices faithfully and ably, but he was intrinsically a conservative, and ill-fitted for rough political work. He was a ready orator, with much charm of manner and diction, but he was not a debater nor an effective stump speaker. He was mercilessly ridiculed by Senator Tillman and his followers when the Tillman movement of 1890 developed, and in the new conditions was helpless.

He has been living in Columbia since his retirement, and was a social favorite there. His urbanity, courtesy, and graces of manner made him notable even among a generation of men famous for those qualities. He was prominent in the councils of the Episcopal Church of his diocese. A widow survives him.

Death of Richard Stahl.

The body of Richard Stahl, musical director with Daly's "The Runaway Girl" Company, who died Wednesday night at his home, 345 West Twenty-third Street, was taken to Philadelphia yesterday, and will be buried there. Mr. Stahl's death was caused by inflammatory rheumatism. He first became ill while in Boston last May. He had written several songs for Hoyt's plays, and was at one time musical director of Hoyt's Theatre, now the Madison Square. Later he directed the orchestra at Koster & Bial's, and in the early Spring went with "The Runaway Girl." His longest composition was an opera entitled "The Sea King," played in Wallack's Theatre in 1890. He was a member of the Musical Union

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila,
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
SPECIALTY,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone. 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone. 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., NewYork. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

18 WALL ST., New York. 52 DEVONSHIRE ST., Boston.

H. W. POOR & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, July 1st, 1899.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

Notice is hereby given that the banking business heretofore transacted in New York and Boston, under the title of POOR & GREENOUGH, will on and after this day be conducted in both cities under the firm name of
H. W. POOR & CO.
The partners are the same as before in both the New York and Boston firms, there being no change except in the title of the firms.

C. I. Hudson & Co.
34 AND 36 WALL STREET.
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges.
TRADE IN
St. Louis Street Ry. Subs.,
Chicago & Alton Subs.,
International Traction Receipts,
Wisconsin Central Underwriting.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO

15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION, AT PAR,

$5,700,000 5% First Mortgage, Gold 30-Year Bonds
$2,000,000 7% Preferred Stock — Preferred as to Principal and Dividends

—OF THE—

NEW ENGLAND COTTON YARN CO

This Company consolidates the business of nine mill corporations, situated in Bristol County, Massachusetts, operating about 583,400 spindles.

Estimated cost of replacement of plant alone	$10,700,000.00
Additional assets, including $1,750,000 new money now provided, about	2,300,000.00
Total, not including good-will	$13,000,000.00
The Bond issue amounts to	$5,700,000
Preferred Stock issue amounts to	5,000,000
Of which shareholders of the old companies, and their friends, have already purchased $3,000,000.	
Aggregate Net Earnings, as reported by Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths & Co., of the separate companies for the last fiscal year	$1,106,197.40

Copies of Prospectus giving particulars may be had on application.

Subscription books will be opened on **Monday, July 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.,** and closed without notice on or before Wednesday, July 12.

Subscriptions received simultaneously by Kidder, Peabody & Co., in Boston, and Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., in London.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWIN WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

CHART MOVEMENTS.
Sure guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised edition of
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET.
13 drawings and 100 pages. Sixth edition just out. Postpaid for 10c. in stamps. OPERATORS CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT. Address PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196 New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 6th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common or General Stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Company to stockholders of record at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, payable July 31st, 1899.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M., Aug. 1st, 1899.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 6th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the last quarterly dividend from the net earnings of the Company to stockholders of record at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, payable July 31st, 1899.
The transfer Books will close at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M., Aug. 1st, 1899.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

The Mechanical Rubber Company,
22 Murray Street, New York, June 20, 1899.
Coupons due July 1st, 1899, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway, New York.
WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Treasurer.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable July 6th, 1899. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will take place at 32 to 42 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought up for consideration.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

The State Bank,
378 Grand Street.
New York, June 29, 1899.
ANNUAL ELECTION.
The annual election for directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on Monday, July 10th, 1899.
The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.
Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—One hundred shares of Canada Southern Railway ctf. No. 24110, in the name of Lummis & Parsons. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A suitable reward will be paid on return to P. J. GOODHART & CO., 38 Wall St., New York.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1899.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,820,685.54
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,088.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		698,984.58
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		979,303.87
Due from State banks and bankers		256,660.76
Checks and other cash items		71,284.97
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,087,662.99
Notes of other National banks		33,840.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		506.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,009,147.85	
Legal tender notes	1,210,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00	
		4,369,647.65
Total		$31,365,922.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	557,600.25
Reserved for taxes of 1899	31,265.00
Due to other National banks	$8,547,500.60
Due to State banks and bankers	9,747,015.47
Dividends unpaid	71,051.75
Individual deposits subject to check	7,778,314.22
Demand certificates of deposit	$44.00
Certified checks	1,771,951.03
Cashier's checks outstanding	360,380.28
	28,277,057.35
Total	$31,365,922.60

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
CHAS. D. DICKEY,
G. SHERMAN,
Directors.

[No. 1,116.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,
at No. 79 Eighth Avenue, New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,581,627.04
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		359.71
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,719,719.12
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		60,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		52,610.70
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		111,534.15
Checks and other cash items		79,700.36
Exchanges for Clearing House		179,805.59
Notes of other National banks		48,701.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		8,490.31
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$782,428	
Legal-tender notes	131,125	
		913,553.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas'r, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		500.00
Total		$4,808,850.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	367,294.05
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to State banks and bankers	369,624.96
Dividends unpaid	40,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,578,693.39
Demand certificates of deposit	23,114.95
Certified checks	40,418.15
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,705.48
Bills payable	100,000.00
Total	$4,808,850.98

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. LEWIS L. PIERCE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
SAM'L F. JAYNE,
FRANCIS L. LELAND,
WILLIAM H. JENNISON,
Directors.

[No. 1,290.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL CITIZENS BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,163,289.33
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		47.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		18,875.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		15,200.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		276,600.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		171,482.43
Due from State banks and bankers		22,608.91
Checks and other cash items		87,188.08
Exchanges for Clearing House		322,012.62
Notes of other National banks		1,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,424.78
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$571,458	
Legal-tender notes	92,000	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	10,000	
		673,458.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 % circulation)		9,000.00
Total		$4,962,686.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	246,182.41
National bank notes outstanding	178,740.00
Due to other National banks	27,554.13
Due to State banks and bankers	111,788.61
Dividends unpaid	21,306.23
Individual deposits subject to check	3,575,177.73
Demand certificates of deposit	3,098.12
Certified checks	64,966.80
Contingent fund	3,872.84
Allowance for city and county taxes	10,000.00
Total	$4,962,686.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, D. C. TIBBOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. C. TIBBOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
A. L. LESHER,
H. B. STOKES,
E. A. WALTON,
Directors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1,375.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,811,445.61
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,835.51
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		800,941.31
Other real estate and mortgages owned		49,600.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		506,612.39
Due from State banks and bankers		50,016.27
Checks and other cash items		86,139.99
Exchanges for Clearing House		531,160.05
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,109.61
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$773,210.00	
Legal tender notes	651,206.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	200,000.00	
		1,624,416.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		4,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		4,000.00
Total		$9,573,776.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$450,000.00
Surplus fund	800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	182,111.83
National bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Due to other National banks	1,042,436.40
Due to State banks and bankers	257,433.48
Dividends unpaid	18,114.00
Individual deposits subject to check	6,479,118.91
Demand certificates of deposit	108,157.35
Certified checks	134,282.71
Cashier's checks outstanding	12,122.06
Total	$9,573,776.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1899. ALBERT H. GALE, Notary Public, Westchester Co. Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
SANFORD H. STEELE,
FRANK R. LAWRENCE,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,528,042.47
Overdrafts		25.93
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		356,100.00
U. S. bonds on hand		100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		96.48
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		50,000.00
Due from State banks and bankers		25,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents		944,116.29
Checks and other cash items		33,800.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		539,865.59
Notes of other National banks		223,938.13
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,044,697.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		105,804.27
Specie	$1,746,888.81	563,491.95
Legal-tender notes	358,130.00	45,809.00
		769.74
		2,105,018.81
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		31,000.00
Total		$14,722,296.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	89,925.15
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$2,362,339.79
Due to State banks and bankers	2,993,981.15
	5,356,320.94
Dividends unpaid	377.50
Individual deposits subject to check	$7,247,616.33
Demand certificates of deposit	62,896.56
Accepted checks	157,812.85
Cashier's checks outstanding	102,822.00
	7,571,147.74
Due to stockholders' account of reduction of capital	9,525.00
Total	$14,722,296.33

State of Massachusetts, County of Suffolk, ss.:
I, N. F. PERKINS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. NATHANIEL F. PERKINS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. JOHN A. CONKEY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD W. ATKINSON,
JOSEPH B. RUSSELL,
FRANCIS B. SEARS,
Directors.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Merchants', New York County, Continental National, National Citizens, and Chatham National of New York City, and Third National of Boston.

The United States Rubber Company announces that it has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock of the company as the last quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31, and a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common or general stock of the company from its net earnings, both payable July 31.

BOSTON BANKS.

[No. 359.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
THIRD NATIONAL BANK, AT BOSTON,
in the State of Massachusetts, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,006,639.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		96.48
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		25,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		944,116.29
Other real estate and mortgages owned		33,800.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		539,865.59
Due from State banks and bankers		223,938.13
Due from approved reserve agents		2,044,697.07
Checks and other cash items		105,804.27
Exchanges for Clearing House		563,491.95
Notes of other National banks		45,809.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		769.74
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,746,888.81	
Legal-tender notes	358,130.00	
		2,105,018.81
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		31,000.00
Total		$14,722,296.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	103,016.80
Circulation	293,660.00
Dividends unpaid	1,340.50
Deposits:	
Individuals	$4,905,051.81
National banks	2,158,100.64
State banks	867,062.08
Acceptances	3,171,978.67
Certificates of deposit	15,394.00
Cashier's checks	150,167.25
	11,267,754.45
United States deposits	100,000.00
Total	$13,265,771.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. J. PREVOST MASON, Notary Public, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
CORD MEYER,
Directors.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1899, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 17, 1899.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1899.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. 92D DIVIDEND.
New York, June 13th, 1899.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 19TH, 1899.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1899.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
102nd SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, June 12, 1899.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30, upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10, 1899.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 7 will draw interest from July 1.
DEPOSITORS are requested to present their bank books at least once in every three years to have interest added thereto.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
July 1, 1899.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 17th day of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on their passbooks at any time when required on and after the 17th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
55 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 17th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1899, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money leposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 20th or any time later.
Money deposited before July 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 6.—Money continues very easy. There is more or less demand from brokers, and a little increase is noted in the demand from wool houses, but the demand as a whole is unusually small even for this season. Sterling exchange is weak.

Sugar and copper held the attention of the market. Sugar climbed to 161 and better, and the coppers showed general strength. Montana was a conspicuous leader, with 2 per cent. bid to call 1,000 shares at 400 for 60 days. Amalgamated sold at 96¼, with 97 asked. Gossip says the transfer of Parrot is about to take place, that par is in sight, and that the early listing of the stock will be followed by the biggest jump in copper history.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9¼	10	Old Colony	11	12
Allouez	8½	9	Old Domin	38½	39
Arcadian	62	63	Osceola	90	90½
Arnold	15	15¼	Parrot	53¼	54½
Ash Bed	2	2½	Pioneer	2½	2⅝
Atlantic	30	32	Quincy	155	160
Baltic	34¼	35	Rhode Island	8	8½
B. & C.	25	27	Santa Fe	13¼	13⅝
Bost. & Mon.	365	308	Santa Ysabel	13	13¾
Butte & B.	81¾	82	Shoe	36½	37
Cal. & Hec.	..	800	Tamarack	220	225
Centennial	36	36½	Utah Cons	44⅝	45
Franklin	21	21½	Washington	2	2½
Humboldt	2½	3	White Knob	12	12
Isle Royale	..	48	Winona	..	14
Mohawk	26	27	Wolverine	46¼	46½

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	255	256	Cent. Mass.	17½	18½
Bost. & Low.	238	..	C. Mass. pf.	68	70
Bost. & Me.	..	190	N. Y. & N. E.	..	..
Bost. & P.	..	300	6s	13	..
Bost. Elev.	109¾	110	West End	95	96
Bost. Gas 5s.	86	87			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Chi. S. Y.	132½	135	Erie Tel.	96¾	97
Dom. Coal	54	55	Lamson St.	35	35½
Dom. C. pf.	116½	..	Mex. Tel.	3½	3¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Biscuit led in interest to-day. It advanced from 45½ to 46¼, but declined to 45, where it closed. The volume of trading was considerable. Match closed at 152, an advance of a point during the day. Metropolitan preferred brought 56, the bonds 97@97¼, and the trust certificates 15¼. West Chicago opened at 121⅛ and closed at 123½. South Side Elevated brought 96@97, closing at the latter. Tin Plate common advanced from 35½ to 36⅛, closing there. The preferred closed at 85, a gain of a point.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32⅜
C. & Chicago C. & D. Company	75
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	151
National Biscuit Company	45¼
National Biscuit Company pf.	97½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	2
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	12
Milwaukee & Chicago Br. Company	3
Milwaukee & Chicago Br. Company pf.	20
Chicago Pkg. & P. Company	12
Chicago Pkg. & P. Company pf.	90
North Chicago Street Railroad	242
West Chicago Street Railroad	121
South Side El. Railroad	96½
Lake Street Elevated	17
Lake Street El. t. ctfs.	14¾
Street's W. S. C. Line	20¾

REGULAR STOCKS.

Am. Linseed	8⅞
Am. Linseed pf.	45¾
Am. Tin Plate	36
Am. Tin Plate pf.	84
National Biscuit Company	45½
National Biscuit Company pf.	97½
National Carbon	18
National Carbon pf.	79½
National Steel	49½
National Steel pf.	88¾
Diamond Match	151
West Chicago Street Railroad	121⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—A little trading in the steel stocks was the only sign of life in the market to-day. Cambria Steel opened at 24, and receded to 23 on realizing and some hammering. Warwick was taken at 10¾. All commission houses bought Susquehanna at 7@8. Bethlehem Iron sold at 62@63¾, Tidewater at 14, and Diamond at 7¼@7½. People who bought Union Traction for a turn over the Fourth of July were the sellers to-day at 42¾@42¼. United Gas Improvement opened at 166½ and receded to 165. Electric Company of America sold down to 18.

The close was quiet at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23	23½	Penn. Mfg.	23	23½
Choctaw	41¼	41½	Phila. Trac.	99⅝	99¾
Con. T. P.	33⅝	34	Union Trac.	42¼	42½
El. Stge. B.	134	137	U. Gas Imp.	165¼	166½
El. S. B. pf.	135	140	Welsbach L.	40¼	41
El. Co. of A.	17⅝	17⅞	W. N. Y. & Penn.	7½	7⅝
Lehigh Val.	26½	27			
Marsden	15¼	15¾			

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 6	524,659
To date this year	101,896,410
Corresponding date last year	53,231,472

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 6	$2,610,400
To date this year	$559,062,670
Corresponding

and 5,899, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $42,620 in Mexican International's net earnings for May, making an increase of $330,844 since Jan. 1.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 6—4 P. M.—The market for American securities, after a dull opening, was firmer, but rather inactive, business being limited to professional operators. The closing tone was steady and the demand light. Money stiffened to-day owing to the payment of Treasury bills and the County Council loans.

Consols for money, 107 5-16; consols for the account, 107 7-16; Atchison, 20⅝; Canadian, 101¼; St. Paul, 135⅞; Illinois Central, 120½; Louisville, 74¼; Union Pacific preferred, 80⅝; New York Central, 144½; Erie, 14⅜; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 11¼; Erie first preferred, 38½; Northern Pacific preferred, 80; Grand Trunk, 8; Anaconda, 11½.

Money, 2⅝@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 59⅝.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £60,000.

Gold premiums quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 109.30; Madrid, 22.07; Lisbon, 32; Rome, 7.20.

Bar silver closed firm at 27 13-16d per ounce. Dealers in silver bullion report a fair business with New York.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S CONDITION.

LONDON, July 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Notes reserve decreased £213,000, circulation increased £878,000, bullion increased £665,147, other securities decreased £4,814,000, other deposits decreased £2,038,000, public deposits decreased £3,285,000, Government securities decreased £4,000. Notes reserve decreased £158,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 41.25 per cent. Last week it was 37.59 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in June showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$10,366
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	28,035
Chicago Great Western	31,816
Chicago Terminal Transfer	6,904
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,958
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	770
Iowa Central	8,100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	8,007
Missouri Pacific	91,000
Norfolk & Western	56,470
Ohio River	3,248
Southern Railway	120,216
Texas & Pacific	53,348
Total increase 13 roads	$427,238
Increase previously reported	790,250
Total increase 33 roads	$1,217,488

***

The following showed decreases:

Central Branch (Missouri Pacific)	$9,000
Pittsburg & Western	1,859
Total decrease 2 roads	$10,859
Decrease previously reported	32,982
Total decrease 4 roads	$43,841
Net increase	$1,173,647

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@6 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3½ per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $260,046,714; balance, $17,881,727; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $852,355.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88⅓ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85¾@$4.85¾ for sixty days, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.84⅛@$4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.16¼@5.16¾ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 7-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount, Boston—15c @10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 6.—Prices on the Bourse today were favorable at the outset, operators being strongly impressed by reassuring Transvaal telegrams. Spanish fours reacted on realizations and the reports of riots in Spain, and closed at 61. Rio Tintos advanced, being stimulated by the firmness in copper in America, but subsequently the advance was lost on realizations, notwithstanding the improvement at Natal. Kafirs were strong in spite of freer sales of Rands and gold fields.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 32½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 19c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 30,950,000f., treasury accounts current decreased 50,500,000f., gold in hand increased 15,225,000f., bills discounted decreased 27,275,000f., silver in hand decreased 3,600,000f.

BERLIN, July 6.—In sympathy with the weakness of the Vienna market, prices on the Boerse here to-day were easier on large realizations, and in view of the approaching holiday season. Transvaal railroads were strong. Canadian Pacifics were firm on favorable traffic returns. Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

VIENNA, July 6.—On the Boerse to-day prices opened dull on newspaper reports of riots in Bulgaria. Later the declines were wiped out.

FRANKFORT, July 6.—Prices opened steady on the Boerse to-day, but later local shares relapsed and closed weak.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Wednesday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.09	.09
Alpha Con	.06	.04
Andes	.18	.13
Belcher	.34	.36
Best & Belcher	.54	.52
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.67	.59
Challenge Con	.30	.30
Chollar	.20	.30
Confidence	.85	.90
Con. Cal. & Va	1.95	1.95
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.26	.27
Gould & Curry	.39	.39
Hale & Norcross	.35	.38
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.09	.07
Kentucky Con	.05	.05
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.54	.58
Occidental Con	.23	.25
Ophir	1.00	1.05
Overman	.16	.16
Potosi	.47	.49
Savage	.27	.28
Sag Belcher	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada	.63	.70
Standard	2.50	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.39	.37
Utah Con	.14	.15
Yellow Jacket	.37	.37
Silver bars	60⅝	60⅝
Mexican dollars	49½@50¼	49¾@50¼
Drafts, sight	.10	.12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	49¼	50	49	50
Anchoria	77	85	77	85
Argentum	26	28	26	27½
Battle	32¾	34	32½	35
Columbine	16½	16⅞	16½	16¾
Consolidated	9½	10	9¾	10
Damon	18⅝	18⅞	17⅛	17¼
Elkton	100½	103½	101	101¼
El Paso	30	30⅞	30	30¼
Findlay	16⅞	17	16½	16¾
Garfield	12⅜	13	12¾	12⅞
Gibson	26	29	26½	29
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	40
Golden King	85	92	92	95
Gold Coin	200	210	200	210
Gould	23½	23⅞	24	24¼
Isabella	79	81½	80	80⅝
Independence	55½	59	59	59½
Jackpot	36	37½	37¾	38
Matoa	33½	34	33½	34
Moon Anchor	116	116¾	117½	118½
Pinnacle	17⅜	17½	17⅝	18
Pharmacist	3½	3¾	3⅝	4
Portland	192	194	193	194
Rawlings	39	42	39½	42½
Rosa	23	25½	25	27
Union	27⅜	28	28⅝	28¾
Vindicator	91	94	91	94
Work	22	22⅝	22¼	22½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 6, 1899.

Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	113	15	Adams Express	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	.....
16	17	670	Am. Car & Foundry	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
59	60	470	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61½	61½	60	60	—1
38⅝	38⅝	6,120	American Cotton Oil	37	38⅝	37	38½	+1⅝
92	92½	185	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92	92	92	92	— ½
35	36	1,790	Am. Smelt. & Ref	36	36	35	35¾	— ½
82½	83	1,430	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	82½	83	81¾	83	— ½
18½	19⅛	200	American Malting Co.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
70	71	200	Am. Malt. Co. pf	71	71	71	71	—2
6¼	6¼	370	American Spirits Mfg.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
55⅜	55⅝	17,995	Am. Steel & Wire	55⅜	57	55	55⅝	+ ⅛
95½	96	1,080	Am. Steel & Wire pf	95½	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ⅛
159½	159⅝	54,810	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	159¾	161⅞	159	159½	+ ⅝
117	118½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	.....
102	104	95	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	103½	103½	102½	103	+2½
30	36½	1,150	American Tin Plate	35¼	37	35¼	37	+1
84⅜	86	400	Am. Tin Plate pf	84	85	84	85	+3
97½	97⅝	18,750	American Tobacco	95¼	98½	95½	98	+1
77	77½	800	Am. Steel Hoop pf	77	77½	76⅞	77½	+ ½
41	42	100	Ann Arbor pf	41	41	41	41	—1½
19⅝	19¾	5,325	At., T. & S. F.	20½	20⅝	19½	19½	— ½
59⅞	60	39,470	At., T. & S. F. pf	60½	60¾	59⅝	59⅞	— ⅛
55⅞	56	6,435	Anaconda Copper	56	57	56	56	— ¼
49¼	49½	2,730	Baltimore & Ohio	49½	49½	49	49¼	.....
72⅝	72⅞	3,163	B. & O. pf., when iss.	73	73	72½	72⅝	.....
116⅝	117	46,635	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	116	119¼	116¾	116⅞	—2
14½	15	380	Brunswick City	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ½
53⅜	54½	300	Canada Southern	55	55	54	54	— ⅞
99	99½	50	Canadian Pacific	99	99	99	99	.....
52⅞	53	20	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	53⅛	53½	53½	53½	.....
26½	26⅝	1,950	Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅝
57⅛	58	300	Chicago Con. Traction	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	.....
136¾	136⅞	26,530	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	138¼	138¼	136¾	136⅜	—1½
..	..	10	Chi. & Eastern Illinois	75½	75½	75½	75½	.....
121	122	262	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	121	122½	121	122½	+ ½
14⅜	14½	2,445	Chicago Great West	15	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
30¾	32	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31	31⅝	31	31⅝	—1⅞
88	92	20	Chi. Gr. West., deb	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	.....
39¾	40	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	—3½
131⅝	131⅞	29,260	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132⅜	132⅞	131¾	131⅞	—1¼
174	175	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	174½	174½	174½	174½	— ½
160	160¼	380	Chicago & Northw	162	160½	160	160	— ½
117	117⅛	28,250	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118½	118½	117⅜	117	—1½
14⅜	15	100	Chi. Term. Trans	15	15	15	15	.....
46	46½	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	47	47	46½	46½	—1
57	57½	2,070	C., C., C. & St. Louis	58¼	58⅝	57½	57½	— ¾
13	2¼	100	Colorado C. & I. Dev	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
44¾	45	1,025	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44⅝	45	44½	45	+ ½
45	46	237	Col. Southern 1st pf	45	45	45	45	+ ½
17¼	18	75	Col. Southern 2d pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
187	188½	450	Consolidated Gas	188½	188½	188¼	188¼	— ¼
89½	92	200	Consolidated Ice pf	90	90	88	88	—4
41½	41⅝	12,360	Continental Tobacco	41	42⅝	41	41⅝	+ ⅝
80	80¼	1,700	Continental Tobac. pf	80	80⅝	80	80	+ ⅛
123¾	124¼	920	Del. & Hudson	124½	124⅝	123½	124	— ½
169	170⅝	143	Del., Lack. & West	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼	+ ¼
22	22½	1,420	Denver & Rio Grande	22½	22½	22	22	— ½
78	78½	1,015	Denver & R. G. pf	78⅝	78⅝	78	78	— ½
20½	21¼	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	21¾	21¼	21	21	— ½
13⅞	14	200	Erie	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
63	72	200	Long Island	70	70	70	70	.....
71⅛	72	18,445	Louisville & Nashville	72½	72½	71⅞	72	—3⅜
118¼	118½	20,000	Manhattan Con	118¾	118⅞	117¼	118⅝	+ ¼
55	56	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	55	55	55	55	+ ⅝
224⅝	225⅜	2,200	Met. Street Railway	226⅝	226½	225½	225⅝	—1
14⅞	14⅞	3,350	Mexican Central	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	.....
3½	4	300	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	.....
54	54⅜	500	Minn. & St. Louis	54⅜	55	54⅜	55	.....
26	27	600	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26½	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
66	67	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66½	66⅞	66½	66⅞	+ ⅝
34½	34½	2,225	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34½	34½	33¾	34	—1
44⅜	45	6,725	Missouri Pacific	45¾	45⅞	45	45	— ⅝
40⅞	41½	200	Mobile & Ohio	41¾	41½	40½	40½	— ½
45¼	45⅝	840	National Biscuit Co	46¼	46½	45¾	45¾	+1¾
112	112½	20	National Lead Co. pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	.....
50	50½	1,210	National Steel	50½	50¾	50¼	50¼	.....
89¾	90	250	National Steel pf	90	90	89¾	89¾	.....
117¾	118	1,180	New Jersey Central	118¾	118¾	118	118	— ¾
184	185	100	New York Air Brake	185	185	185	185	+8
138½	138⅝	7,457	New York Central	140	140	138⅝	138⅝	+1⅝
12¾	13	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	.....
27½	27	3,210	N. Y., Ont. & West	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	27	.....
20¾	21	2,900	Norfolk & West	21¼	21¼	21	21	.....
70½	71	2,130	Norfolk & West. pf	71¼	71¼	71	71	.....
11½	11¼	300	North American	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
50½	50½	6,975	Northern Pacific	50⅝	51	50¼	50½	— ⅛
77¼	77½	1,122	Northern Pacific pf	78	78⅛	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅛
41	47	20	Oregon R. & Nav.	40	40	40	40	.....
76	79	400	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75	77	75	77	+3¼
84	90	40	Pacific Coast 1st pf	85	86	85	86	.....
59	61	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+1⅝
48¼	48⅝	1,500	Pacific Mail	48¾	48⅞	48½	48½	— ¼
135¼	135⅜	14,113	Pennsylvania R. R.	135⅞	136⅝	135¼	135⅜	—1½
120¾	120⅝	6,360	People's Gas, Chicago	121⅛	122	120⅝	120⅝	— ¾
2⅝	2⅞	300	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¾	2¾	2½	2⅝	.....
86¾	88	10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
50	51	100	Pressed Steel Car	50½	50½	50½	50½	—1
160	161	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co	160	160	160	160	.....
21⅜	21¼	1,745	Reading	21¾	22	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
61⅝	61¾	7,600	Reading 1st pf	62⅜	63	61½	61⅝	— ¾
34¼	34½	800	Reading 2d pf	35	35	34¼	34¼	— ¾
42¾	45	1,100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	43	43	43	43	+1
12¼	13	112	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ½
10⅝	10¾	320	St. Louis & San Fran.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
37¼	37¾	914	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	.....
32⅝	32⅞	1,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	33	33	32½	32⅝	— ½
51	52	120	St. Paul & Duluth	51½	51½	51½	51½	—1⅝
105	107	250	St. Paul & Omaha	106	106	105	105	—1½
32½	32⅝	2,000	Southern Pacific	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
11⅜	11¾	2,950	Southern Railway	11⅞	12	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
52½	52¼	3,395	Southern Railway pf.	52¾	52⅞	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
14	15½	300	Standard Dis. & Dis.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+1¼
67¾	67½	10,755	Tenn. Coal & Iron	66	67¾	66	67¼	+1¼
19⅝	20	900	Texas Pacific	19½	20	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅛
44½	44⅜	8,585	Union Pacific	45¼	45¾	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
77⅜	78	5,790	Union Pacific pf	78⅝	78⅝	77¾	77⅞	— ⅛
77½	77¾	180	Union Bag & Paper pf.	77¾	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞	— ⅛
48½	50	40	United States Express	50	50	50	50	.....
6	6¼	1,680	United States Leather	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
71⅜	72	10,915	U. S. Leather pf	71½	72⅜	71	72	+ ½
53½	53⅜	7,940	United States Rubber	53¼	54⅜	53	53½	+ ½
117¼	118	265	U. S. Rubber pf	117¾	117⅞	117½	117⅞	+ ⅛
21¾	22	300	Wabash pf	22¼	22¼	22	22	+ ⅛
90⅜	91	3,950	Western Union Tel	90	91⅜	89⅜	90⅜	+ ¾
9	9¼	150	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
24¼	24⅜	140	W. & L. E. 2d pf	24¾	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
16	16¼	1,020	Wis. Cent., when iss.	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
53⅜	54	300	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜	.....
Sales		524,659						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked
2s, r., 1891	.101	..
3s, r., 1918	.108¼	108⅜
3s, c., 1918	.108	108½
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	109½
4s, r., 1907	112¼	113
4s, c., 1907	112½	113½
4s, r., 1925	129¾	130½
4s, c., 1925	129¾	130½
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113
5s, 1904	112¾	113
D. C. 3-65s	119	..
Alb. & Sus.	195	..
Am. Coal	140	200
Am. Lin. pf.	45	..
Am. D. Tel.	35	40
Am. Exp.	135	140
Am. S. Hoop.	28	28⅜
Am. Tob pf.	139	145
Ann Arbor	17	19
B. & S.W. pf. ctfs.	8¼	9¼
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..
B. Un. Gas	142	145
B., R. & P.	32½	34½
B., R. & P. pf.	72½	75
B., C. R. & N.	105	..
Cap. Tract.	93	95
C. & Alton	150	..
C. & A. pf.	180	..
C. G. W. pf., A.	68	69
C. I. & L.	9½	10
C. & N. W. pf.	194	193½
C., C., C. & St. L.	185	..
C., L. & W.	8	9
C., L. & W. pf.	37	41
Cleve. & P.	185	..
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2	4½
C. F. & I. pf.	105	109
Col. Mid.	4	7
Col. Mid. pf.	15	17
Col. & H. C. & Iron	11⅜	13½
Col. South.	5⅛	5⅝
Com. Cable	179	..
Consol. Coal	53	56
Consol. Ice	42¼	42⅞
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125
Edison Elec.	380	390
E. T. & T.	98	100
E. & T. H. pf.	80	85
F. & P. M.	30	32½
F. & P. M. pf.	55	60
Ft. W. & R. G.	24	26½
Ill. C.	1.100	..
Iowa Cent.	12	12¼
Joliet & Chi.	180	..
K. C., P. & G.	7½	9
Kan. & Mich.	12	13
K. & D. M.	3½	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19
Keok. & W.	35	50
Lac. Gas.	53	54
Lac. G. pf.	95	100
Lake Shore	210	210
Mah. C. R.	150	..
M. C. R. pf.	105	..
Man. Beach	10	25
Md. Coal pf.	60	75
M. W. & St. P. of Ch.	15	15⅞
Mex. North.	48	..
Mich. Cent.	111	..
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	91	92
M., K. & T.	12	13
Nat. B. pf.	97½	98¾
Nat. Lead	30	30¼
Nat. Starch	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	13	23
N. C. Coal	37	39
N. Y. & N. H.	216	222
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	70
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	33¾
Norf. South.	69	75
Ont. Mining.	8	10
Pac. Coast.	39½	41
Park St'l pf.	105	110
Penn. Coal.	375	..
Peo. & East.	3	5
Phila. Co.	95	101
P., C., C. & St. L.	53	54
P., Ft. W. & C.	185	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	183	..
P. & W. pf.	8	9
P. S. Car pf.	82	83½
Quicksilver	2½	2⅝
Quicksil'r pf.	11	11¾
Rens. & Sar.	191	..
R., W. & O.	131	40
Rio Gr. W.	33	40
R. G. W. pf.	78	80
St. J. & G. I.	4	4½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	71
St. L. S. W.	12¾	13
St. P. & D. pf.	102	104
St. P. & O. pf.	175	190
Sil. Bull. ctfs.	60	61
Sixth Av.	200	..
Stand. D. pf.	..	63
S. R. & T.	7½	8
T. P. L. Tr.	12	13
Third Av.	185	190
T. & O. C.	..	20
T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
T. C. R. T.	66	67
T. C. R. T. pf.	137½	138½
U. B. & P.	26	28
U. & B. R.	170½	..
Wabash	7¼	7¾
W.-F. Exp.	126	185
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 13-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .09, 300 Best & Belcher at .57, 100 Consolidated California & Virginia at 2.20, 200 Crescent at .18, 100 Leadville at .09, 1,000 Pharmacist at .04, seller 10, 100 Plymouth at .12, 500 Sierra Nevada at .75, and 300 Work at .20.

On the Industrial Exchange 8,750 shares of Burt Gold sold at .03@.03¼@.03½; 9,000 Good Samaritan at .02@.02¼; 3,000 Gregory Gold at .03@.03¼@.03; 375 Gilpin and Lincoln at 42½; 200 Jennie Blanche at 53½; 950 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50¾@1.51¾@1.51; 10,400 Cannon Ball at .01@.009, buyer 60, and 15,000 Sentinel at .004, buyer, 30@.004; Buyer, 30.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol	.05	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08
Belcher	.30	Potosi	.45
Best & Belcher	.48	Quicksilver	2.20
Breece	1.40	Quicksilver pf	8.50
Bruns. Con	.15	Sage	.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.97
Chollar	.30	Standard	2.00
Crown Point	.28	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	2.00	Union Consol	.33
Com. T. Co. stock	.05	Utah	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Yellow Jacket	.35
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.24
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.09
Deadwood Terra	.70	Anaconda	.48
Eureka Consol	.30	Cripple Creek Cons.	.09
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.08
Gould & Curry	.35	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.35	Golden Fleece	.33
Homestake	60.00	Isabella	.77
Horn Silver	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.24
Iron Silver	.55	Mount Rosa	.25
Julia Consolidated	.02	Pharmacist	.03
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Portland	1.85
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con	.08	Union	.27
Little Chief	.20	Work	.20
Mexican	.15	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.14
Moulton	.35	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13
Ontario	7.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Ophir	1.00	Grey Forge	.12¼
Occidental	.24		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.10	Elkton	1.00
Burt Gold	.03	Gar. Con	12¾
Gold Magnet	.01	Isabella	.78
Good Samaritan	.02	Justine	.01¾
Gregory Gold	.03	Mount Rosa	.25
Gilpin & Lincoln	.42½	Old Gold	.01
Jennie Blanche	.53½	Panda Basin	.45
Morenci Copper pf.	1.51	Sentinel	.002¼
Pilgrim	.008	Sup. & B. Cop	.07
B. & B. C. C. Co.	2.50	Union Gold	.28½
Anaconda	.48	Waldorf	.02
Anchoria	.78	Work	.22
Cr. Ck. Con	.06¾	Rosario Honduras	6.00
Cannon Ball	.005		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92½; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 60; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 75; Retsof stock, 15; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup		Met St Ry gen 5s	
12,000	100	2,000	123½
U S 4s, reg. 1907		Mex Cent 2d inc	
1,000	112⅝	40,000	12⅞
7,000	112¼	40,000	13
U S 5s, coup		10,000	12⅜
5,000	112⅜	10,000	12¼
Am Spirits M Co 6s		5,000	12⅛
20,000	92	15,000	12⅜

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .30
Flour, Minnesota patents $4.00
Cotton, middling ..... .06⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .06⅛
Sugar, granulated ..... .05½
Molasses, O. K. prime ..... .34
Beef, family 10.00
Beef hams 23.75
Tallow, prime 4 5-16
Pork, mess 8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lbs. ..... .05¾
Lard, prime 5.32½
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry 19.25
Butter, creamery, Western ..... .18½

CHICAGO, July 6.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@75½c; No. 2 red, 72½@75c; No. 2 corn, 33⅜@34c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34@34½c; No. 2 oats, 24¾c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 25½@28c; No. 2 rye, 62c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1; prime timothy seed, $2.35@2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $8.30@8.35; lard, per 100 lb, $5.07@5.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.60@4.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5@5.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; clover, contract grade, no sales.

COTTON.—The "outside public" took very little part in yesterday's cotton market. The first call developed a decline of 1@2 points, cables being unsatisfactory and crop accounts no worse, if not better than Wednesday's advices. Later the market dragged and was weak without further change until early in the afternoon, when a steadier feeling followed a demand from the shorts, without particular new feature to explain the unexpected movement. Covering soon became quite general, and the market slowly worked up to 5@6 points above Wednesday's closing prices. On the rise there was some investment buying on the part of Wall Street commission houses, but it failed to materialize to any extent. A preference to hold off for the July Government report was apparent in both the bull and bear camps. A fear that this factor might confirm the late bad crop accounts may have started the covering in the afternoon, but, as a rule, local sentiment favored the idea that the official indications of damage, (due next Monday,) in Central Texas and elsewhere, will prove less than claimed. The character as well as the volume of business was unsatisfactory yesterday; there was a decided lack of outside interest among certain strong houses which in former seasons have given cotton the strictest attention. The close was steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.58@5.60
August	5.67	5.69	5.67	5.62@5.63
September	5.66	5.67	5.64	5.63@5.65
October	5.66	5.73	5.66	5.69@ ..
November	5.74	5.76	5.73	5.73@5.74
December	5.76	5.81	5.75	5.78@5.79
January	5.80	5.85	5.79	5.82@5.83
February	5.83	5.85	5.82	5.85@5.86
March	5.85	5.92	5.85	5.88@5.89
April	..	..	..	5.91@5.93
May	5.94	5.99	5.94	5.96@5.97

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet and steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6¾c for middling upland and 6⅞c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6 3-16c and 6 7-16c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, (middling quoted) was officially reported by special dispatches to the Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5½c; Savannah, 5¾c; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 6c; Baltimore, 6¼c; St. Louis, 5¾c; Memphis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Middling upland quoted, 3 11-32d. Futures opened quiet, with sellers at last night's prices; closed quiet, 1@1½ point net lower, December-January, 3.14v; January-February, 3.14b; February-March, 3.15s; March-April, 3.15b; April-May, 3.16½s; May-June, 3.17b; July, 3.18s; July-August, 3.17½s; August-September, 3.17s; September-October, 3.16s; October-November, 3.15s; November-December, 3.14b. Manchester—Yarns, moderate demand; cloths, quiet.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	79 1-16	79½	79 1-16	79⅝
September	78⅝	79⅛	78⅝	79⅛
December	80⅛	81 3-16	80⅛	81⅛
Corn—				
July	39¼	39¼	38⅞	38⅞
September	39½	39½	39⅛	39⅛
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$5.32

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	72⅝	73	72⅝	72⅝
September	73 11-16	74¼	73 11-16	74¼
December	75½	76 5-16	75½	76
Corn—				
July	33 13-16	34	33⅛	33⅛
September	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝
December	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33¼
Oats—				
July	23¼	23 11-16	22⅝	23½
September	20 11-16	21 1-16	20⅝	20⅝
December	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21¼
Lard—				
July	$5.07½	$5.07½	$5.07½	$5.07½
September	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
Ribs—				
July	4.77½	4.80	4.77½	4.80
September	4.90	4.92½	4.90	4.90
Pork—				
July	..	..	..	8.35
September	8.52½	8.55	8.50	8.55

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—By steady and persistent efforts bull operators yesterday succeeded in regaining part of the loss sustained on Wednesday, the market closing ⅝@¾c net higher. Their support was substantially backed up by adverse crop news from the Northwest, without which it is doubtful if the market's buoyancy could have been maintained, as much of the news from other quarters was not especially stimulating. More rain was predicted for the Northwest, while reports in hand indicated that the heavy rains of Wednesday night had already done considerable damage in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Further south there was but little moisture to check harvesting operations, and this quality of the Price Current said that quite good and no change to note in regard to the yield. The Ohio State report for July gave a condition of 71 per cent., against last month's Government condition of 73 per cent. A July report by The Orange Judd Farmer suggested that if the present condition of Spring wheat is maintained, the possibility of the yield ranges from 275,000,000 bushels, minimum, to something less than 300,000,000 bushels is as much above the minimum were favorable. Quotations of cash wheat were as follows: No. 2 red, 81¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¼c, to arrive; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77⅝c, spot; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85⅝c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 78¾c, to arrive; No. 2 red, 79½c, elevator; No. 2 Milwaukee, Spring, 77⅛c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 6.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, July, 70⅞c; September, 70¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 72⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 71⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾c.

DULUTH, July 6.—No. 1 hard cash, 70¼c; July, 70⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73¾c; July, 73¼c; September, 73½c; December, 73½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 6.—Wheat ½c higher; No. 1 Northern, 74½@75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 72½@73c.

CORN—A sharp advance early in the day was subsequently lost and final prices showed ⅛c net decline. No. 2 corn closed 39c, elevator; 39½c, delivered, and 40¼c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 30c; No. 3 oats, 29½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track, mixed, 30@31½c; track white, 31@36¼c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—State rye, 60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Western, 66@66½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 65½@66c, free on board, afloat.

BARLEY—Feeding quoted 42@42½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 47@51c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR—Rye flour, good to fair, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c; coarse, 80@82c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@$15.50. Hake and mill sacks, spot, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $14.50@$15 bulk, and $15.50 sacks; oilmeal, $23.50@$24.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 6.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $8.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$23.50@$24. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10 lb, 5½c; 12 lb, 5¼c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 9¾c; Western green, 9½c; Western S. P., 9¾@10c; city green, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4 5-16c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.32½; city lard, $4.80; refined lard, South American, $6; Continent, $5.45; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5⅞c; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Closing: Beef—extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s 6d; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 29s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28c; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 28s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 26s 3d; American refined, in pails, 28s 6d. Butter—Good United States, 62s. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 22s 6d; Australian, in London, 25s 3d.

COFFEE.—The coffee market yesterday opened steady at unchanged prices. The entire day's business was 3,750 bags. August contracts sold at 5 points advance; otherwise there was no change in prices until the afternoon, when values fell to a level 5 points below Wednesday's figures. The room contingent had very little to work on early in the day. The general undertone of the market was weak. Spot coffee closed dull and nominal on the basis of 6¢@6¼c for invoice lots and 6½@6⅝c for jobbing parcels of No. 7 Rio.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60@4.65
August	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.75
September	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
October	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
November	..	..	..	4.90@4.95
December	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30
January	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
February	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
March	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
April	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
May	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
June	..	..	..	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, 6$300. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. Havre —Partly 5f higher. January, 35.50; February, 35.50; March, 35.75; April, 36; May, 36.25; June, 36.50; July, 34; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.75; November, 35; December, 35.25.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 4c; molasses sugar, 3⅞c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.90. Philadelphia, barrels, $7.35, and in bulk, $4.35; refined, cases, $5.40; crude, naphtha, carson, owners; Johnson Brothers, architects; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, southeast corner of Third Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Mullin Brothers, owners; C. Baxter & Sons, architects; cost, $350.

King's Bridge Road, south side, 100.5 feet from Hudson River Railroad, to a one-story brick engine room; estate of T. G. Johnson, owner; cost, $250.

No. 208 Fifth Avenue and 1,128 and 1,130 Broadway, to a seven-story brick and iron store and offices; Elmer Darling, owner; Charles T. Berg of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 1,605 Washington Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; Frederick C. Schwarz, premises, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 49 and 50 Washington Square South, to a four-story brick and stone home; Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, owner; Charles H. Richter, Jr., of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 468 feet north of Southern Boulevard, to a two-story frame dwelling; Roman Catholic Church of St. Philip Neri, owner; George H. Streeton of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 98 Bayard Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; B. G. Lordi of 62 Mulberry Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $500.

STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS.—Opening of East Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from Broadway to Bailey Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, Sept. 8, 12 o'clock noon. Acquisition of land for park at East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Sedgwick and Cedar Avenues, July 27, 10 A. M.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—Opening of Valentine Avenue, from East One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street to East Two Hundred and Fourth Street, Supreme Court, Part III., Oct. 10.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,750, w s, 24.11x100; Niels Hansen to Fred Lunstedt..... $100
AUDUBON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 171st St, 90 x100x irregular; Andrew Little to John J. Mahoney 16,125
BROOME ST, 248, 30.5x87.6; David Kidansky and Harris Fine to Noah S. Shelfer.. 49,000
BROOME ST, s s, 125 ft e of Hudson St, 20x99; Maria Brogan to Charles W. McAlpin 13,500
CHAMBERS ST, n s, 94 ft w of Broadway, 25x75; Robert and Richards and others to Joseph H. Bearns 100
COLUMBIA ST, s e corner of Houston St, 21.3x50; Leopold and Simon Hutter to Wolf Goldscheim 21,000
CROSBY ST, 115 and 117, and 84 and 84½, Marion St; Henry Corn to John S. Hawley 100
CROSBY ST, 115 and 117, and 84 and 84½, Marion St; William H. Flitner to Henry Corn 100
CROTONA AV, s w corner of 180th St, old lines, 35.2x100.1x36x100.1; Charles Bjorkegren to August A. Wimmer..... 1
DELANCEY ST, 12, n s, 20x75.9; Adam Schaller and wife to Robert W. De Forest 1
EAST END AV, 1,712, w s, 25.2x96; George G. Banzer and wife to George J. Heddesheimer 100
FOX ST, s w corner of Lyon St, 59.1x62.8x51.7x69; George A. Stimpson to Henry Stein 1
GRAND AV, e s, 50 ft s of 181st St, 50x —x48.10x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to Thomas F. Caffrey and another 1,900
HUGHES AV, new line, w s, 63 ft s of Oaktree Place, 16.8x95; Louis Eickwort to Silas H. Pomeroy 3,350
LENOX AV, 152, e s, 25x100; Henry Rothschild to Gustav Wein..... 1
LEXINGTON AV, 51, e s, 19.9x72; Swits Conde to Charlotte Lugar..... 1
LYON ST, s w corner of Fox St, 69x51.6x62.7x59; Luke Clayton to George A. Simpson 1
MADISON AV, n e corner of 89th St, 100.8 x85; Maximilian Morgenthau and wife to Edward Hirsh and others..... 100
MARMION AV, w s, 380.10 ft n of 177th St, 66.1x150.2; Arthur Gorsch to William C. E. Bergmana 6,000
MONROE ST, 111, n s, 26.2x100x25.11x100; Annie Boehm to Solomon Frankel..... 1
NEWTON AV, 230, 22x102; William H. Wright to Margaret C. Gray 7,500
VARICK ST, 97, w s, 21.3x65.6; Theodosia C. Goss to William C. Smith..... 10,000
WALL ST, 90 to 96, and 121 to 125 Water St, n e corner, 3 years..... 100
WATER ST, 123, s s, 18.6x91.6; Edward H. Landon to William H. Flitner..... 1
WEBSTER AV, 1,341, 20x90; Maria A. and Adolph J. Waytack to Mary E. Stanton and Rose A. Cusack 100
WEBSTER AV, e s, 48.5 ft n of 174th St, 50x84.3x51x97.5; Joseph Vegliante to Gateano Lo Midico, ½ part..... 1
1ST AV, w s, 83.6 ft s of 121st St, 20.6x 100.8; Lena Homburger to Max Homburger 1
1ST AV, n e corner of 61st St, 25x95; John H. Lange to Henry G. Schlewitz.. 22,825
2D AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 45th St, 25x100; Jacob Eidt to Henry Weyand, one-half part 10,500
3D AV, 1,761, e s, 25x83.9; William C. E. Bergmann to Arthur Gorsch..... 100
5TH AV, 1,380, e s, 25x100; Moses Hockster to Ignatz Ullmann..... 100
5TH AV, n w corner of 19th St, 27.8x170x irregular; Henry Corn to William H. Flitner 100
7TH AV, n e corner of 111th St, 25.3x100; also, 96th St, 17, 20x100.11; Swits Conde to the Union Theological Seminary in City of New York..... 1
8TH AV, 2,081, w s, 25.3x100; Herman Josehof to Peter Fendrich..... 1
10TH AV, s e corner of 31st St, 24.8x100; Peter Fendrich and wife to Herman Joveshof..... 1
13TH ST, 56 East, 25x89x20x96.3; Hugh Miller to John J. Schawe..... 100
16TH ST, s s, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x163.3; Catherine Haubert to Joseph Alber and another..... 1
35TH ST, 208 West, 20x49.8; Ernestine Stubenbord to Anna Hohlweck..... 100
43D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; George Appold to Marie Appold..... 100
45TH ST, 169 West, 20x75.5; Henry W. Corbett and wife to Lucy A. Cummins.. 1
45TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Henry Weyand to Jacob Eidt, one-half part 6,000
45TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Henry Weyand to Jacob Eidt 1
49TH ST, 142 and 144 East; 4th Av, 437; 62d St, 38 West; 44th St, 91 East; 62d St, 40 West; 31st St, 134 East; partition; Anna W., George D., individually and as executors, and Alice E. Thornton with each other 1
53D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Terence Loughran to Susanna R. Loughran 1
56TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x102.11 x25.2x99.8; Peter Vollmer to Andrew Wallace and another 1
56TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Henry Stengel to Isaac Marx... 1
63D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Gumpert Seide to Esther Seide. 1
70TH ST, 305 East, 25x100.5; 70th St, 307 East, 25x100.5; Samuel C. Baum to Lena Levi ..... Exch.
71ST ST, 215 East, 20.8x102.2; Lena Levi to Samuel C. Baum..... Exch.
71ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Terence Loughran to Susanna R. Loughran 1
72D ST, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; the Union Theological Seminary of the City of New York to Apama P. Conde..... 1
82D ST, 202 West, 19x102.2x irregular; Mary E. Cox to Robert W. De Forest.. 1
84TH ST, n s, 81.8 ft w of 2d Av, 20x83.2; John Manning to Catharine L. Manning.. 1
91ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.8; Francis L. Loring, Sr., and wife to Robert W. De Forest..... 1
91ST ST, s s, 290 ft w of West End Av, 35x irregular; New York Realty Company to Mary H. Smith 45,000
92D ST, n e corner of Madison Av, 62x 100.8, with title also to a strip 0.2 2-3x100.8 adjoining on e s; Hermann Strauss to William H. Ebling, Jr..... 100
95TH ST, 7 West, 20x100.8; Peter Wagner and wife to Fritz Hill 35,000
95TH ST, 232 East, 25x100.8; Theresa Schappert to Hilarian Noll..... 100
105TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 0.2½x100.11; John W. Cochrane and others, executors and trustees, to Robert T. Bell Chambers..... 250
108TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 100x 100.11; William Rankin and wife to Josephine J. Schumacher..... 1
113TH ST, 84 West, 20x100.11; William Feinberg and another to Israel Lebowitz. 1
116TH ST, s s, 62.3 ft e of Park Av, 37.9x 100.11; Charles S. Hibbard to Orrin S. Barnum..... 1
117TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x 100.11; Emil Green to Charles B. Hoagland 1
118TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 120x 100.11; Isaac C. Berenstein and wife to Ray Winezimmer..... 100
120TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Lena Homburger to Max Homburger 1
135TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of Brown Place, 50x100; Nathan Levin to August and Fredericka Wieners..... 100
149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 99.7; 7th Av, w s, 49.11 ft s of 149th St, 50x75; Charles Loewenstein and another, trustees, to Samuel A. Cramer... 15,000
149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 99.7; 7th Av, w s, 49.11 ft s of 149th St, 50x75; Samuel A. Cramer to William C. Bolton 1
167TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x90; Elise Cohn to Frederick A. Baker and another..... 1
170TH ST, 1,095 East, 16.8x59.5x18.8x 66.11; John Allan to De Forest Fredenburg 4,000

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to Maria Pestel; Avenue A, w s, 26 ft s of 16th St, 25.9x 94, 20 years $750
LEARY, Andrew, to Frederick Helmke; 8th Av, 363, n w corner of 28th St, 4 11-12 years 2,400
SCHLESINGER, Leo, and another to Alfred Koehler; 26th St, 204 East, 5 years. 1,440
THE BAY STATE HOTEL COMPANY to Otto Gross; Broadway, 633 and 635, basement, 5 years 650
WELSH, William, to Susan E. Chambers; 126th St, 113 East, 1 year..... 300

Recorded Mortgages.

ALBER, Joseph and Katharina, to Luke Trainar; 16th St, s s, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years..... $4,500
AVALLONE, Raphael, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; 150th St, s s, 125 ft w of Morris Av, Installments 18,000
BERGHAUS, Alexander and Josephine, to Edward C. Schaefer and others, Trustees, &c.; 65th St, s s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 9,000
BLOCH, Israel and Rosa A., to Ernest C. and John D. Bliss, executors, &c.; Henry St, n s, Lot 995, map of the estate of Henry Rutgers, 5 years..... 22,500
BLOCK, Israel and Rosa A., to Mabel Hill; 118 and 120 Division St, and 1, 2, and 3 Orchard St, 3 years..... 3,000
BLOCK, Israel and Rosa A., to Union Trust Company of New York; 118 and 120 Division St, and 1, 2, and 3 Orchard St, 5 years 50,000
BLOCK, Israel and Rosa A., to Ernest C. and John D. Bliss, executors, &c.; 221 Henry St, 5 years..... 22,500
BOLTON, William C., to Henry M. Denton; 7th Av, s w corner of 149th St, 8 months 49,000
BOLTON, William C., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 7th Av, s w corner of 149th St, 1 year..... 111,000
BRADY, William G. and Sophia, to Ophelia A. Saries, administratrix, &c., and others; 122d St, n s, 137 ft w of Lenox Av, installments..... 13,203
CAFFREY, Thomas F. and Bernard A., to Fannie E. Lawrence; Grand Av, e s, 50 ft s of 181st St, 3 years..... 900
CAPRANO, Joseph and Katharina, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 233 East 46th St, 1 year..... 9,000
COHN, Elise, to Eleanor L. Hoffman; 100 Chambers St, leasehold, 3 years..... 7,000
CONDE, Apama L., to the Union Theological Seminary of the City of New York; 72d St, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 65,500
CORN, Henry, to William H. Flitner; 90 to 96 Wall Street, and 121 to 125 Water St, n e corner, 3 years..... 300,000
CORN, Henry, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 5th Av, n w corner of 19th St, 3 years..... 350,000
CUMMINS, Lucy A., to the New York Life Insurance Company; 45th St, n s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years..... 21,000
DORR, Charlotte, to Cyril Carreau; 120 East 116th St, 1 month..... 1,000
EBLING, William H., Jr., to Hermann and Bertha Strauss; 92d St, n e corner of Madison Av, also all title to strip 0.2½x 100.8, adjoining on e s, 2 years..... 18,000
EBLING, William H., Jr., to Leopold Newborg; 92d St, n e corner of Madison Av, also all title to strip 0.2½x100.8, adjoining on e s, 1½ years..... 19,000
EBLING, William H., Jr., to Leopold B. Rosenberg; 92d St, n e corner of Madison Av, also all title to strip, 0.2½x 100.8, adjoining on e s, demand..... 95,000
EGGERS, George W., to Henry A. C. Taylor; Columbus Av, s w corner of 101st St, 5 years..... 150,000
ERBECK, Clara, to Ernest Mundheim; Washington Av, e s, 51 ft n of Talmadge St, with strip, 2x100 adjoining, 3 years.. 3,000
FITZGERALD, Luke, to John S. Dickerson and another, trustees, &c.; 334 West 23d St, 3 years..... 19,000
FREDENBURG, De Forest, to John Allan; 170th St, n s, 100.2 ft w of Bristow St, installments..... 1,225
GALLO, Joseph, to William W. Johnson and another, trustees; Prospect Av, n e corner of Dawson St, demand..... 18,000
GALLO, Joseph, to John C. Barr; Prospect Av, n e corner of Dawson St, demand... 9,300
GOLDSCHEIN, Wolf, to Simon Hutter; Columbia St, s e corner of Houston St, installments 4,500
GORSCH, Arthur, to Herman Nestrock; 1,761 3d Av, 1 year..... 2,000
GRAY, Eliza N., to Annie M. Atwood; Simpson St, w s, 102.1 ft n of Home St, 10 years 3,750
GRAY, Margaret C., to William H. Wright; 1,230 Tinton Av, 1 year..... 800
HAWLEY, John S., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 115 and 117 Crosby St, and 84 and 84½ Marion St, 3 years... 30,000
HELMKE, Frederick, to Jacob Ruppert; 362 8th Av, store lease, demand..... 2,500
HILL, Fritz, to Peter Wagner; 7 West 95th St, installments 4,000
HIRSCH, Ella and Henry, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 107 East 71st St, 3 years..... 10,000
HUMPHREYS, George J., to Van Wyck Horton; 258 West 25th St, 1 year.... 650
JACOBS, Simon, to Charlotte Handley; 26 and 26½ Monroe St, 5 years..... 21,500
JOVESHOF, Herman, to Peter Fendrich; 10th Av, s e corner of 31st St, 1 year.... 10,500
KINZIG, Peter J., to Andrew M. Clute, trustee, &c.; Brook Av, e s, 49 ft s of 170th St, installments..... 1
KINZIG, Peter J. to Andrew M. Clute, trustee, &c.; Brook Av, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, installments. 9,000
LEVY, Robert, to New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society; 272 Cherry St, with strip on n s, 5 years.... 20,000
LEVY, Robert, to Samuel Weil; 272 Cherry St, installments 5,500
LIPPMAN, Israel, and Robert Friedman to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 136 and 138 Rivington St, 1 year..... 16,000
LUGAR, Charlotte and Frank, to the Union Theological Seminary; 51 Lexington Av, 3 years 12,000
MAHONY, John J., to Andrew Little; Audubon Av, e s, 50 ft n of 171st St, 3 years..... 4,165
MAHONY, John J., to Andrew Little; Audubon Av, e s, 50 ft n of 171st St, 3 years..... 7,123
MAIO, Joseph, and Vito Marcantonio to William W. Johnson and another, trustees, &c.; Beach Av, w s, 142.7 ft s of 156th St, demand..... 1
MAIO, Joseph, and Vito Marcantonio to John C. Barr; Beach Av, w s, 142.7 ft s of 156th St, demand..... 20,000
MILLER, Jennie E., to Nelson D. Stilwell; Jackson Av, e s, 25 ft n of 158th St, demand 1,750
MILLER, Hew, to Adam Hannah; 56 East 13th St, 2 years..... 11,500
MUNDORFF, George, to Jonas Well and another; 10th St, 225 West, installments. 6,500
MUNDORFF, George, to Franz Rust; 10th St, 225 West, 5 years..... 22,000
NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidor Cohen, to Jacob Manheim; Bathgate Av, n e corner of 174th St, 30 days..... 1,200
POMEROY, Silas H., to Louis Eickwort; Hughes Av, w s, 63 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 3 years 750
SCHIERENBECK, Ahrend, to Katharine L. Meuser; 135 and 137 Maiden Lane, 5 years..... 20,000
SCHLEWITZ, Henry G., to Josephine K. Jones and others, trustees, &c.; 1st Av, n e corner of 61st St, installments..... 16,000
SCHLEWITZ, Henry G., to Peter Doelger; 1st Av, n e corner of 61st St, demand... 4,000
SCHNURMACHER, Josephine J., to William Rankin; 108th St, s s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, installments 15,500
SHEAR, George H., to Louise Goettmann; 20 King St, 1 year..... 1,000
SHEIFER, Woodard, to Gustav Levi, as trustee, &c.; 248 Broome St, 4 years.. 5,800
STIMSON, George A., to Ethel D. and Aneita D. Brown; Lyon St, s w corner of Fox St, 1 year..... 2,500
VIETZE, Carl, to Morris and Henry Kahn; 205 East 4th St, 5 years..... 3,000
WAGNER, Peter, to Letitia S. Sands; 95th St, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 24,500
WEYAND, Henry, to Jacob Eidt; 2d Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 45th St, 3 years..... 5,000
WINEZIMMER, Ray, to Isaac M. Berinstein and another; 118th St, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, demand, (two mortgages) 67,500
WOOD, James C., to William W. Johnson and another, trustees, &c.; 156th St, n e corner of Union Av, demand..... 25,000
WOOD, James C., to John C. Barr; 156th St, n e corner of Union Av, demand..... 15,950
WRIGHT, Constantia, to Mary Tanner; 33 West 132d St, 2 years..... 3,000
ZOLL, Carolina, to J. and M. Haffen; Lots 35 and 36, map Cebrie Park, 24th Ward, 1 year 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CASEY, John, to Leonidas Gray..... $13,500
DE FOREST, Henry W., executor, &c., to Stephen Baker, trustee, &c..... 23,000
EISELE, Theodore, to Jacob and Paulina Herrman 4,000
GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to William Lippman 13,500
HALLOCK, Charles P., to James Brombly 1,510
HAYWARD, J. K., to Emeline P. Hayward, executrix, &c. 800
JACOB, August, to Charles S. Albert and Edward J. Krug, Jr. 100
KELLY, John T., trustee, to Mary and George Schaefer 6,000
KILPATRICK, James, to the Twelfth Ward Bank 1
KILPATRICK, James, to the Bradley & Currier Company ..... Nom.
KNAGGS, Robert L., to Frances K. Lipman and others, executors, &c. 1
MAIER, Hugo, to Lena Maier 13,000
PENDLETON, Francis K., and another, trustees, &c., to Moritz Falkenau..... 10,292
RAABE, Herman, to Charles N. Ironside, trustee ..... Nom.
TERNAN, Elizabeth, to Ernest C. and John D. Bliss, executors, &c..... 22,000
THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to the Knickerbocker Trust Company 100
TWENTY-THIRD WARD LAND IMprovement Company to Louis Levi..... 999
WEIL, Jonas, and Bernhard Mayer to Samuel Weil 9,450

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 1,651 to 1,655; Adam Happel against Margaret Campbell, owner; Thomas G. Wallace, contractor..... $535
PARK AV, w s, 48 ft s of 162d St, 37.9x 100; Peter J. Cooney against John Hoffman, owner; Andrew Clancy, contractor. 471
SPRING ST, 45; Emil Schalk against Michael Lapp, owner; Casper Strobel, contractor 185
WASHINGTON ST, 378; George T. McLauthlin & Co. against John Walker, owner and contractor..... 1,480
101ST ST, 64 to 68 East; David Pollack against Simon Prensky and Philip Goldstein, owners and contractors..... 500
118TH ST, 10 to 16 East; Emanuel Liquori against Isaac and Abram Stone, owners and contractors 260
154TH ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 100x99.11x112x86.3; Hamilton Woods against William H. Lake, owner and contractor 550
154TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 51.10x99.11; Hamilton Woods against William H. Lake, owner and contractor. 250
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
118TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 120x100.11; Isaac M. Berinstein and another, with Ray Winezimmer, 15 payments $48,000

Lis Pendens.

HENRY ST, 184; Joseph W. Smith against Rachel Phillips and others, (action to set aside deeds, &c.;) attorney, A. Levy.

INTERIOR LOT, 52 ft n of 41st St and 100 ft e of Madison Av, runs n 1.10x e 9.6x n 13.2x e 14.6x s 15x w 24 to beginning; John F. Gray against Edward Livermore and others, (notice of levy, &c.;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

ORCHARD ST, 157; Department of Buildings against Solomon Bachrach, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

187 AV, 1,056 to 1,064, and 400¼ East 58th St; Louis Kornarens against Geaine M. Kornarens, individual, and executrix, &c., and others, (partition;) attorneys, Miller, Decker & Miller.

8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 99.11x100; Walter R. Jones against George Brown, (notice of attachment;) attorney, H. L. Maxson.

122D ST, 255 West; Abraham Levy against Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, (specific performance, &c.;) attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield.

137TH ST, s s, 166 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; the Teachers' Building and Loan Association against George T. Rowe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Sabine.

157TH ST, n e corner of Melrose Av, 21x200x to 158th St x2x200; Martin Metzger against James A. Simpson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. L. & S. F. Jacobs.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANKS, MILES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ernest Banks, Maude Ernestine Banks, and to any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of MILES BANKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, whose names and whose places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph F. Banks of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy7-1aw6wF

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance o. an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rastus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-1aw6mF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Elbridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA B. DUNDON, Executrix. ELBRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-1aw6mF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GADE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-1aw6mF

LEGHORN, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Nevin, Jessie Nevin, Annie Nevin, Katherine Isabel Colmery, Mary Louise Colmery, Norman Leghorn Colmery, Margaret Isabella Scott, Isabella Mann, Sarah J. Clifford, Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, New York, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburgh and New Windsor, Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, Henry J. Robinson as trustee, and to all persons interested in the estate of ISABELLA LEGHORN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry J. Robinson as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy7-1aw6wF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Pinxman, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL PINXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

OGDEN, LIZZIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIZZIE B. OGDEN, otherwise known as Mrs. H. C. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. B. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. C. Ogden, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, office of Saunders, Webb & Worcester, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1899. EULALIE H. NORRIS, Admt. ja6-1aw6mF

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap12-1aw6mF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor. &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-1aw6mF

TIGHE, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD TIGHE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1899.

M. LOUISE PECKHAM,
ELLEN C. GOLDSCHMIDT,
AUGUSTA S. HOCKSTAETTER,
Executrices.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executrices, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja27-1aw6mF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-1aw6mF

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.—HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, plaintiff, against JOHN H. LEITH, Charles Glenn, Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat, and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry Blitjer, Alfred Leeb, Ferdinand Hartwig, and Louis Nova, composing the firm of H. A. Blitjer and Co.; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 22d, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of May, 1899, and on the 1st day of June, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 22d day of May, 1899.

Dated June 1st, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
je2-1aw7wF

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post for decree as a bankrupt ALMIRA H. ZELIE.—Summons:

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

You are hereby summoned before the District Court of the United States of America, within and for the Southern District of New York, to be holden at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said district, on the 22d day of July, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the petition filed by Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post in our said court, praying that you may be adjudged a bankrupt, and in case of your failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication will be made against you according to the prayer of the petition.

WILLIAM G. M. PHLIPPEAU,
Attorney for Petitioners.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Addison Brown, one of the Justices of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1899, and filed with the petition in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM G. M. PHLIPPEAU,
Attorney for Petitioners.
Dated New York, June 9, 1899.
je9-1aw7wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 642 EAST 157TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street with the easterly side of Melrose Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence northerly, parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street nineteen and twenty-six one hundredths feet; thence northerly again parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; thence easterly along said side of said street nineteen and twenty-six one hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning; being the same property conveyed by Annie Buckley to Andrew Kitchen by deed dated the 20th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.

CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

157th Street.

248.9¾	50	19.26	30
95	95	100	Melrose Av.
19.26	50		

Railroad Av. East.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,070.57, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $114.87.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.
CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NO. 448 EAST 146TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court—County of New York.—ENOCH C. BELL, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street distant two hundred and forty-three (243) feet nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East; thence running southerly at right angles to said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence easterly parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

146th Street.

248.9¾	50	95 ft.	
95	95	50 ft.	95 ft.
	50	150 ft.	50 ft. Robins Ave.

Railroad Av. East.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $14,556.82, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $138.02. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $8,506.67.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS. jy7-2aw3wF&Tu&jy28

229 WEST 63D STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—BABETTE COHEN, plaintiff, against SAMUEL H. GAINSBORG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the [illegible] Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point on the northerly side of [illegible] Street, distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-third Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, (formerly Tenth Avenue,) running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line parallel with Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam, Avenue, part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; thence easterly along Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899.

PHIL M. LEAKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

63d Street.

100.5	25	425	Amsterdam Avenue
100.5			
	25		

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,482.35. And of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $11.78.

PHIL M. LEAKIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Eighth Street, distant sixty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Eighth Street; running thence easterly parallel with Eighth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue forty-two feet; thence westerly parallel with Eighth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue forty-two feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

80th Street.

West End Avenue.	60	42	Nos. 408 and 410 West End Avenue.
	125		
	125		

79th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $43,216.80, with interest thereon from July first, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $333.20, with interest from July 5th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $811.90 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage upon which is due the sum of $40,125 and interest from the 5th day of February, 1898.

—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

jy7-2aw3wF&Tu

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

56th St.

Avenue A.	100.5	25.	
		155.	25.

55th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.05, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 31st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN DE HART, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE McCORMACK et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, being part of plot No. 321 on the certain map entitled "Map of East Morrisania, lying easterly of the Branch Railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, dated October, 1851, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 314," which was part of said plot according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Robins Avenue, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Robins Avenue to the northerly side of Westchester Railroad Street (said Westchester Railroad Street being otherwise known as old line of 149th Street), and running thence westerly at right angles to Robins Avenue ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly parallel with Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the southerly line of plot No. 322; thence easterly along the southerly side of said plot No. 322, ninety-five (95) feet to the said westerly line of Robins Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 84 Pine St., N. Y. City.

N

50 ft.	95 ft.	50 ft.	Robins Ave.
150 ft.			

Westchester Railroad Street.

The premises will be sold in one parcel, subject to a mortgage to secure $18,000, on which the sum of $8,500 and interest at six per cent. per annum from July 14, 1898, has been advanced. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,297.82, with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1899, including costs and allowances, together with the expenses of the sale.

Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALEXANDER WALKER, plaintiff, against MARK E. STEVENS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street distant ninety-six feet and eight inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence northerly in a curved line nearly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet ten inches, more or less, to a point in the centre line of the block distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, measured along said centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street one hundred and three feet four inches, more or less, to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

N

106.8½	100	100	Columbus Ave.
	100.10		
108.4		98.8	

89th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,262.47, with interest thereon from the 15th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $332 67-100, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADAM WEBER, plaintiff, vs. KATHERINE WEBER, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land situate at Kingsbridge, in the City of New York, (late Town of Yonkers, Westchester County,) known and described as Lots 60 and 61, on a map made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, entitled "Map of farm situated at Kingsbridge, in the Town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, belonging to Mary C. P. McComb," showing the same as subdivided in parcels, dated February, 1847, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 11, and which said lots, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Broadway, (formerly the Post Road from New York to Albany,) distant one hundred and ninety-nine feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Broadway with the southeasterly side of Dyckman street, as laid on the map aforesaid; running thence northwesterly on a line parallel to said street, and along the easterly side of Lot No. 59 on said map to a street laid down on said map, now known as Church Street; thence northeasterly along said Church Street one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the westerly side of Lot 62 on said map; thence southeasterly along the westerly side of said Lot 62 one hundred and ninety-nine feet to Broadway, and thence southwesterly along Broadway one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Together with the rights of said Broadway and Church Street, lying in front of and adjoining the above-described premises.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899.

JOHN B. PINE,
Referee.

FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, (Office and P. O. Address,) 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. It is Lots 60 and 61 thereon, be the several distances and dimensions thereon stated more or less.

Church Street.

100 ft.	100 ft.	100 ft.	100 ft.	100 ft.	
Weber's Lane.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.
Lot 58.	404 ft.	Lot 60.	Lot 61	386 ft.	Lot 62.

Broadway.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $43,216.80, with interest thereon from June 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirty-seven 67-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 19, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is one hundred and forty-six 1-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

je22-2aw3wTh&F&jy13

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN J. LENEHAN plaintiff, against THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Wooster Street, distant eighteen feet and four inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning; said lot of land being part of the real property of which Francis Owens, late of the City of New York, died seized, said property being further known and described as No. 53 Wooster Street.

Second—Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, known and distinguished by the number sixty-one (61) on a certain map of twenty-one lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, late Twelfth, of the City of New York, lying between Third and Fourth Avenues, the property of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., made by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street; thence running westerly, along the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

LENEHAN & DOWLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Broome Street.

	18	75	18.4
		75	18

Wooster Street.

Eighty-first Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $185.30.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD P. SIMMS, plaintiff, against JOHN McCORMICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1899, I, J. P. Keenan, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northwesterly side of William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and containing as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of William Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine (229) feet nine (9) inches northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of John and William Streets; running thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of William Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly along the land now, or formerly, belonging to William Everdell, Robert Thompson, and the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence southwesterly along land lately belonging to the Trustees of the Moravian Church twenty-three (23) feet one (1) inch; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned land two feet one inch (2 ft. 1 in.); thence southwesterly along land belonging to the said parties, the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and heretofore demised by them to John C. Brown, one (1) foot four (4) inches, and thence southeasterly along other land belonging to the said the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and demised by them to Hannah B. Merritt, ninety-seven (97) feet six (6) inches to William Street aforesaid, the place of beginning, be the said several contents and dimensions more or less as the same is described on a map of this and other adjoining lots fronting on William Street belonging to said minister, elders, and deacons of said Reformed Church, which map is in their possession.

That said property is leasehold premises, and is the same as described in a certain indenture of lease recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,063, Page 368 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

N

	95.6		
2.1	22.1	25	William St.
1.4			
	97.6		
	229.9		

John Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,421.67, with interest thereon from the 16th day of May, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $452.60, with interest from June 21st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

LOUIS ZIMMERMANN CASE

Coroner's Jury Finds He Came to His Death in a Manner Unknown.

ALPHEUS J. GODDARD ON HAND

Man in Whose House the Mason Was Killed Tells of the Dead Man's Fall Down Stairs.

Coroner Hart and a jury yesterday investigated the death of Louis Zimmermann, a mason, who was killed at the house of Alpheus J. Goddard, 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, on Oct. 29 last. The investigation, which was conducted for the people by Assistant District Attorney Gordon, occupied the entire day, and after being out twenty minutes the jury brought in a verdict that Zimmermann came to his death on the date and in the place stated by falling down stairs and receiving a fracture of the cervical vertebrae, "in a manner unknown to the jury."

The case was brought to the attention of the authorities lately by Mrs. Zimmermann, who said that in her opinion her husband's death had been due to foul play. District Attorney Gardiner placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Gordon, and Coroner Hart determined to hold a full inquest in the case.

Zimmermann left his home on the evening of Oct. 29 to collect a bill of $40, which he claimed was due him for wages by Goddard. His wife never saw him again, and only learned three days later that he had met his death in Goddard's house. She also learned that he had been buried under Mr. Goddard's direction.

Goddard was in court yesterday, accompanied by a lawyer. Henry Schaerges, who was janitor of the flat when the affair occurred, said that on the date in question, about 6 o'clock in the evening, Mrs. Goddard called down the tube to his apartments asking him to come up stairs and help Mr. Goddard put an intoxicated man out. When he went up stairs he saw a boy standing outside of the glass vestibule door trying to get in. When he arrived at the spot where Zimmermann was lying, Goddard was standing about three steps above him.

He told Goddard the man was hurt, and Goddard directed him to go down stairs and get a bucket of water. When he returned with the water, his employer told him to throw it over the man. Instead, however, the janitor said he washed the man's face, and then told Goddard he seemed to be dying. Goddard asked him to lend a hand to carry the man, who was then to all appearances dead, into the unoccupied flat below his employer's apartments.

"At that time," said the janitor, "Goddard was standing directly beneath the light in the hall, and I noticed that there was blood on one of his hands, which extended up as far as his shirt sleeve. When we had taken the man into the flat, Goddard asked me to wipe up all the blood stains from the carpet in the hall. I then went around to the station house and called an ambulance.

"The next morning I found the body had been removed during the night, and Mr. Goddard directed me to wipe up the blood stains in the flat and to burn Zimmermann's hat, which was also in the apartment. There was a hole in the crown and the wound in the man's forehead. I demurred against burning the hat, but Goddard directed me to do as I was ordered and keep my mouth shut. It was my impression that the hat had been put on Zimmermann's head after he fell. It looked that way, for it was not dented." He had gone quite close to Zimmermann, but had smelled no liquor on his breath.

John Daly, twelve years old, of 158 East One Hundred and Third Street, detailed his meeting with Zimmermann and his piloting him to Mr. Goddard's house. He said that Mrs. Goddard came to the door and then called her husband, who, after hearing Zimmermann's demand said he would send him his money on the following Monday. Zimmerman said he would wait there until he got what was owing to him, and Goddard told him if he didn't go he would throw him down stairs. Later ne said he would call a policeman, and it was then, Daly said, that he got frightened and started to go down stairs.

At that time Zimmermann started down stairs after him, and he saw him take three steps downward on the first half flight while Goddard was still standing on the landing. He walked faster than Zimmermann and said he heard and saw nothing more until the man suddenly landed in a heap at the bottom of the second landing. He saw blood all over the fallen man's face.

"Did you keep your eyes on Zimmermann from the first time you saw him start down stairs?" asked Mr. Gordon.

"No, I did not."

"So that in the meantime he might have been pushed, is that so?"

"Yes, that's right."

Henry M. Enright of 60 Manhattan Avenue was then put on the stand. He said that three weeks before Janitor Schaerges left the employ of Goddard he said to the witness that he was to be discharged, adding, "I'll get even with Goddard."

Coroner's Physician Weston, who made the autopsy, said Zimmermann had come to his death by a broken neck. There was also a slight wound on the forehead, which Dr. Weston said was unimportant. In answer to Mr. Gordon's question Dr. Weston said that he considered it extraordinary that injuries of this kind could have resulted from such a short fall.

Mrs. Zimmermann then took the stand. She is fifty-five years old, but looks twenty years older. She cried frequently while she was giving her testimony. Her story was substantially the one she has already told. After Zimmermann's death, when she asked Goddard what he had done with her husband she said he replied: "I will make that all right. I gave him a good suit of clothes and a good burial, so don't you say anything about it."

Later, she said, she demanded from Goddard the money due her husband. He finally paid her $10, which he said was all he owed, but after that she received $2 from a man named Vanderbeck, who said Goddard had sent it to her as a present. She said that there was still the balance on $40 due her, which she had never received.

Henry Topping, the undertaker, said that he had been sent for at 11 o'clock on the night in question and Goddard had asked him if he could remove the body from the house. On Goddard's agreeing to pay all expenses, he went to the Coroners' office and obtained the permit at 12:30 in the morning. The body was removed to his rooms at 1:30, no one being present but himself and his assistant.

Goddard was the last witness called. His manner on the stand caused Mr. Gordon to ask him at one stage whether he considered the matter in the light of a joke. He said he first met Zimmermann about Oct. 21, when the deceased had presented to him an order signed by Vanderbeek and certifying that Zimmermann was entitled to $10 for mason work done on some property in Tremont. He had a faint recollection, he said, of having paid Zimmermann $5 by check on account of this work.

Coming down to the day of the man's death, he said that after he had threatened Zimmermann with arrest if he did not leave the house, the latter started down stairs, and stumbled on the second stair of the second flight, falling headlong to the landing. In the meantime, he said, he had told his wife to call the janitor, and when the man fell he said he walked down to where he was lying, took him by the shoulder, and shook him several times.

He corroborated the testimony of Schaerges about carrying the body into the flat. He went to the police station with the boy and the policeman, and when he came back he said he found Daly in his flat. He admitted talking to the boy about the case at that time, but said he could not remember what the conversation was. He also admitted having gone to the boy's house one day last week to talk with him about the case, but was not asked what the conversation was about.

Mr. Gordon obtained from the witness an admission that he had been in trouble before for an assault committed on a man who had called at his office to collect a bill. Goddard then detailed his meeting with Mrs. Zimmermann. She told him she wanted the money due her. He said he handed her a dollar, and later gave her $10 more, in settlement, he said, of her husband's account. On the day before Christmas, when Vanderbeek told him that the woman was in a starving condition, he sent her $2 as a present.

Mr. Gordon cross-examined the witness at great length about the burning of the hat belonging to Zimmermann. Goddard admitted having given the janitor such instructions, and said he did it merely because he wanted to get the thing out of the way.

"Did it not strike you that in doing a thing like this you might be destroying valuable evidence?" asked Mr. Gordon.

"It did not impress me that way at all," was the reply.

"Is it a fact that there was blood on your hand when the janitor came upstairs?" asked Mr. Gordon.

"I don't know," replied Goddard. "If it was there, I took no notice of it. I know that I went into my house and washed my hands shortly after the occurrence."

This concluded the testimony, and Coroner Hart told the jury to remember that there was no direct evidence of Zimmermann having been pushed. Mr. Gordon also asked the Coroner to charge that the jury might weigh all the circumstances from the testimony and use it in coming to a conclusion.

After the rendering of the verdict, Mr. Goddard said he wanted to make a statement to the reporters who were present, but his counsel pushed him into the elevator and they both disappeared. Mr. Gordon said that the matter would now be brought to the attention of the District Attorney.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE VARIOUS SORTS OF LEGACIES.—Agnes M. Crawford, who died in this city in February, 1895, by her will gave to her son William "the business now carried on by me at the corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, and I direct my daughter Isabella, out of the moneys belonging to me on deposit in her name, to pay to my said son the sum of $1,500." At the time of making the will the amount deposited in the name of the daughter exceeded $1,500, but was less than that at the death of the testatrix. The son thereupon, in a suit against Isabella McCarthy, his sister, applied for a sale of the real estate to make up the deficiency, claiming that the amount named was a demonstrative legacy. A demurrer to the complaint was overruled, and judgment entered declaring the fifteen-hundred-dollar legacy a lien upon the real estate devised to the daughter. After William's death the suit was continued by Priscilla Crawford, as executrix. The Court of Appeals has decided, reversing the judgment of the Appellate Division, which affirmed the decision below, and holding, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that there was no general bequest of the sum of $1,500 to William, and that it was therefore a specific legacy, and resort could not be had to the general assets of the estate. The court defined a general legacy to be a gift of personal property by a will, not amounting to a bequest of a particular thing or money or of a particular form designated from all others of the same kind, while a specific legacy was a bequest of a specified part of a testator's personal estate, distinguished from all others of the same kind. A demonstrative legacy was a bequest of a certain sum of money, stock, or the like, payable out of a particular fund or security.

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NO TRUST RELATION WAS ESTABLISHED.—Augustus D. Shepard, who in March, 1889, purchased the premises 32 to 38 Trinity Place, recently brought a suit against the Manhattan Railway Company for damages to his easement in the street. The Western Union Telegraph Company, which owned these premises in 1888, put a reservation in its deed to George W. Tubbs at that time, that any claim for damages to the property by the construction and operation of the elevated roads, was not conveyed, but remained to the Western Union Company. Tubbs immediately sold the premises to Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy, and there were several subsequent transfers before Mr. Shepard became the owner. The Western Union Company, finding that the reservation in its deed could not be enforced directly against the railroad company, brought its action against all the subsequent holders of the property and against Russell Sage, who held a mortgage upon it of $85,000, to have it adjudged that all the transfers were impressed with a trust to pay to it such damages as might be recovered against the elevated railroads. Justice Mattice, before whom the case was tried, decided last March in favor of the Western Union Company, but yesterday, after further consideration, no decree having meantime been entered, came to the conclusion that his first decision was erroneous, and dismissed the complaint, holding that upon the facts no trust relation existed.

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CONTRACTS OF INSURANCE.—The Currier Manufacturing Company, intending to remove from its place of business in Elm Street to 19 and 21 Roosevelt Street, applied through its insurance brokers to have its outstanding insurance policies on the Elm Street property indorsed so as to cover pro rata the property in both places during removal. The indorsements were made by the agent of the company on March 4, 1897, in the exact words of the application, except that there was added, "for a time not exceeding ten days from date." A loss having occurred after the ten days' limit had expired, actions were brought by the Currier Manufacturing Company against the Merchants' Insurance and other companies, each to reform the indorsement on the policies by expunging the time limit and to recover for the loss sustained by the assured. The Appellate Division, by Justice Patterson, has sustained the judgment given on the trial dismissing the complaint. The Court said it could not be held that there was, as claimed, a mutual mistake of the parties with respect to the time limit made in the indorsement on the policy. "The Court was called upon by plaintiff to make an entirely new contract between the parties and to devolve upon the underwriters a liability not provided for nor contemplated in the written contracts of insurance, delivered to and accepted by the plaintiff.

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CHECKS WITH FORGED INDORSEMENTS.—The firm of Spero & Freedman, formed in January, 1885, was dissolved in 1886 by mutual consent, David Spero purchasing all the outstanding accounts and indebtedness and continuing the business. One Sambolino, who was bookkeeper for the firm, was retained by Spero for some time after the dissolution. While employed by both partners Sambolino stole a number of checks sent by various customers through the mails in payment for goods, and forged the name of the payee, which in some cases was Spero, and in others Spero & Freedman. The checks were delivered to a third party, who indorsed them and delivered them to B. Blumenstock & Son, which firm indorsed and delivered them to the West Side Bank, and they were collected by it. Spero recovered judgment in his suit against the bank for the value of the checks, and the First Appellate Division, by Justice McLaughlin, has unanimously directed an affirmance. The bank had taken a bond from Blumenstock & Son, from whom it received the checks, indemnifying it against loss. The Court held that the undisputed facts not only justified but required the jury to reach the conclusion which it did.

THE ARGONAUT AGAIN AFLOAT.

Submarine Boat Changed and Enlarged—To Cross the Atlantic.

The submarine boat Argonaut, built at Baltimore, and which was successfully tested in waters near that city some months ago, has recently been enlarged and altered at the Erie Basin, and was yesterday put into the water again. To say that the boat was launched would be hardly accurate, as she was taken up by a derrick and lowered into the water.

The Argonaut has been, in the opinion of Simon Lake, her inventor and owner, considerably improved. The interior alterations will be completed in about a fortnight, and a number of trials of the craft will be made in the vicinity of Atlantic Highlands. Mr. Lake claims that his vessel can now stay under water, with surface connection, for a practically indefinite period. Without surface connection the Argonaut can remain submerged for about forty-eight hours, the length of time for which her supply of compressed air is available.

When the Argonaut arrived from Baltimore her shape, when afloat, appeared like that of a torpedo. When seen yesterday in the Erie Basin she had the lines of a yacht, and there was no difference discernible between her and a newly launchd pleasure craft.

Mr. Lake intends to attempt to cross the Atlantic in the Argonaut and to exhibit the boat on the other side. The primary purpose for which the craft has been built is searching for valuables in wrecks and sponge and pearl fishing. She will carry a crew of nine. Mr. Lake says that his boat can run over any obstruction less than twelve feet in height and across a dredged channel of any depth by running down one side and up the other. There are three wheels, one on each side amidship and the third at the stern.

Civil Service Bureau Must Move.

District Attorney Gardiner is gradually bringing about his idea relative to the Criminal Court Building being devoted exclusively to criminal court work. The Health Board, which occupies part of the same floor with the District Attorney's department is gradually moving to its new quarters, in the old New York Athletic Club building, and now the District Attorney is after the Civil Service Bureau, which occupyd a large part of the top floor. He has had the Grand Jury go through the building, and it is authoritatively announced that the civil service people will have to vacate their present quarters. Where they will move to has not been decided.

A TAMMANY PLAN FOILED

Injunction Stops Removal in the Board of Education.

AFTER MR. PALMER'S POST

He Secures the Aid of the Law—William J. Ellis Slated for the Position.

A special meeting of the Board of Education of the City of New York was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose, it was hinted, of ousting A. E. Palmer from the Secretaryship of the board, and replacing him by William J. Ellis, at present contract clerk in the Finance Department. If any such action was purposed it was effectually headed off by Mr. Palmer, who, through his counsel, Stickney, Spencer & Ordway, served upon President Little and members of the board an injunction order obtained a few hours previously from Justice Lambert of the Supreme Court, sitting in Chambers, in Brooklyn.

This order, after reciting the fact that the defendants, or some of them, threaten or are about to remove Mr. Palmer from his office "illegally and wrongfully," restrains and enjoins them from "removing the plaintiff from his office of Secretary because of his political opinions or affiliations, and from removing him from his office at any time except for cause, and then only by a vote of three-fourths of all the members of the board."

The order is returnable Tuesday next at 10:30 o'clock at the County Court House, in Kings County, when the defendants are called upon to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

The Tammany members of the board were plainly disconcerted by the move of Mr. Palmer and the special meeting adjourned after a very brief session without transacting any business of consequence.

After the meeting President Little was seen. When asked whether he would fight the injunction, he said:

"Certainly we will fight it, although it is an order which restrains us from doing something which we hadn't actualy begun to do. We, however, want to have authority to remove officers whenever we feel that they should be removed, and we do not purpose to relinquish our position in such a matter. No notification was ever served on Mr. Palmer to quit, and his action certainly is premature."

When Mr. Palmer was seen he said:

"I take my stand on that part of the charter which read as follows:

The City Superintendent of Schools, the Secretary of the board, the Superintendent of School Buildings, the Superintendent of School Supplies, the Auditor or Auditors, and any other officers, clerks, or subordinates of the board, may, any or either of them, be removed for cause at any time by a vote of three-fourths of all the members of the Board of Education.

"That is to say, I claim that I cannot be removed without cause and without charges being preferred against me. As for President Little's statement that no notification was ever served on me as to the matter of resignation and that I am acting prematurely, I can only refer you to my affidavit attached to the injunction order."

This affidavit sets out at length an interview between President Little and Secretary Palmer on June 17 last, in which President Little is quoted as saying to Mr. Palmer:

"At the time Mayor Strong removed some of us we felt we did not act in the part of a gentleman because he did not give us any opportunity to resign. I want to say to you, as one gentleman to another, that there are going to be some changes here, and to give you an opportunity to resign if you wish to, say from the first of the month. We have been looking into the matter, and we have come to the conclusion, and am so advised by men learned in the law, that you are wrong in the construction you put on the charter as to your tenure of office, and that under the by-laws of the board you hold office only during the pleasure of the board. Under your construction you would have a life position."

Mr. Palmer also says in his affidavit that he is a Republican in State and Nation, and that he believes President Little and a majority of the board are Tammany Democrats. He also says that President Little admitted there were no charges against him, but that he wanted a man as secretary "with whom he could have more confidential relations."

Previous to yesterday's meeting, W. J. Ellis, whose name is mentioned as Mr. Palmer's probable successor in an interview said that he "had ambitions in the direction of the secretaryship, and hoped to be elected this afternoon."

After the meeting President Little and a number of the members of the board met in the President's office, but would give nothing out for publication. President Little had previously said, in relation to the story that it was a Tammany scheme to oust Palmer, that there was "no combination."

Mr. Palmer has held his position since February, 1898. It is worth $4,000 a year.

Mr. Blumenthal Again Inspector.

Benjamin Blumenthal of 53 East Eighty-third Street, who served as School Inspector in the Fourth District for fifteen years, and who resigned because of his removal from the district, was yesterday sworn in as an Inspector in the Twenty-fourth District. Mr. Blumenthal lives at 53 East Eighty-third Street, is President of the Congregation Rodoph Sholem, and is the father of Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal.

JOHN F. BAUDOINE'S DEBTS.

Total Value of His Personal Effects Only $13,300.

The hearing in the bankruptcy proceeding of John F. Baudoine, who has an income of $30,000 a year, but professes that he is unable to pay his debts, amounting to about $28,000, was resumed yesterday morning before Referee Theodor Aub, at his office on Broadway.

John T. Boyd, Conrad S. Keyes, and Albert G. Harttorn, the appraisers appointed by Mr. Aub to visit the petitioner's apartment at 1 West Sixty-eighth Street, for the purpose of setting a valuation upon his personal property, presented their report. The furniture, wearing apparel, jewelry, horses, &c., were estimated in value at about $6,000, which, added to a one-third interest in the premises, 56 West Forty-fifth Street, left to him by his wife, raised the total value of his belongings to about $13,300. From this must be deducted nearly half, to wit, the proceeds of the sale of the horses and carriages, which were sold at auction last week by direction of Referee Aub. Only $60 worth of clothing was found, and the jewelry, which included a gold watch and chain, was valued at $30.

The persons examined yesterday were John F. Baudoine, Mr. Schelbler, his former partner and present bookkeeper, and an officer of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. The examination was to discover whether there were not further assets that could be applied under the law to meet the claims of creditors. The question is as to whether or not certain commissions earned by the petitioner as a trustee of his grandfather's estate and rents that accrued prior to the presentation of his petition are applicable to the payment of his debts.

The official of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland was examined relative to an indemnity deposit of $1,600, made by Mr. Baudoine a year ago in connection with a lawsuit brought against him by a former employe. The suit was settled, and the $1,600, it is understood, was returned to Mr. Baudoine the day he filed his petition in bankruptcy.

The examination was adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Straus Milk Depots Open.

The Nathan Straus milk depots are now open. Modified pasteurized milk for sick children and pure pasteurized milk in bottles can be had at all of them. They are located as follows:

151 Avenue C, 241 East Fifty-ninth Street, 26 Suffolk Street, 135 Chrystie Street, Hebrew Institute Roof Garden, Jefferson Street and East Broadway.

On recreation piers: Foot of East Third Street, foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, foot of Barrow Street, North River; foot of West Fiftieth Street, North River.

In the booths in Battery Park, City Hall Park, Tompkins Square, Central Park, (near Arsenal.)

Pasteurized milk and raw milk freed from all impurities by centrifugal process can be had by the glass (one-half pint for 1 cent) at the depots on the piers and in the parks above mentioned. This year a new modification of milk, from a formula by Dr. R. G. Freeman, has been added to the list of milk foods prepared at the Nathan Straus Pasteurized Milk Laboratory. It is Formula No. 3 and is especially for very young babies who are ill.

"When you don a crash suit and bring out a straw hat,
Oh! what will the quicksilver do?
'Twill tumble just 20° in an hour,
While you shiver and shrink like a frostbitten flower,
That's what the quicksilver will do."

Linen crash suits, $7.50; wool crash suits, $20; straw hats, $1.90 to $3.

Other things equally shivery: White duck trousers, $2 and $5; flannel trousers, $4.50 to $7.50; negligee shirts $1 to $8; low shoes $4.50.

For man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD WORK.

Initial Trip of the New Floating Hospital, Helen C. Juilliard—More Aid for Sick Children.

The guests of St. John's Guild on the initial trip of the new floating hospital, the Helen C. Juilliard, yesterday saw the practical working of a notable philanthropic idea. Loaded with sick babies and their mothers from the poorer classes on the east side, the new boat sailed across the lower bay, and, together with the old hospital boat, Emma Abbott, lay at anchor off New Dorp, S. I. The invalids from the west side were cared for on the Emma Abbott, but neither floating hospital was filled to half its capacity, the number of passengers aggregating about 300. Babies of all kinds enjoyed the sea breezes and began to freshen up as the day passed on. Germans, Italians, Irish, negroes—all partook of the benefits of the hospital equally, "without regard to color, creed, or nationality."

In the afternoon a tug carried from Liberty Pier a few guests who could not go out earlier. Among them were Controller Bird S. Coler, Theodore W. Morris, William Sherer, and J. T. Ijams. First the Emma Abbott was visited, and John P. Faure showed the party over its various departments, after which the new Helen C. Juilliard was examined. This boat is a marvel of convenience and usefulness. From stem to stern everything is the picture of neatness and comfort. The capacity is 1,900 persons. Conspicuous above all the other departments of the hospital are the bath-rooms, in which forty-one people can take salt water spray baths simultaneously. The Helen C. Juilliard measures 215 feet in length and 42 feet beam, and was launched on May 4, 1899.

The Seaside Hospital, at New Dorp, was next visited. Mr. Ijams escorted the visitors over the buildings and grounds, and Controller Coler expressed himself as highly pleased with what he saw. Such patients as are found to need longer treatment than the hospital boat affords are carried to this land establishment, which is governed by a board of ten New York physicians and two resident doctors. At present it is only used in Summer, but plans are being considered for making it a convalescent hospital during the rest of the year.

Yesterday marked an epoch in the history of St. John's Guild. It was fourteen years ago that the first floating hospital took out its cargo of sick and helpless babies, and until 1886 only three trips a week were made. In 1886 Mr. Faure became Chairman of the Floating Hospital Committee and began to exert himself in increasing the usefulness of the enterprise, changing the number of trips to four, and later to six. This is the seventh year that there have been three trips from both the east and west side every week, and yesterday began the period when there are to be six trips from each side, three by each of the two boats. The cost of the new boat was $23,000, and the number of invalids that can be carried out in both boats together at one time is 3,500.

ROB STORE IN FACE OF POLICE.

Burglars Leisurely Load Hein & Fox's Goods on a Big Red Wagon in Broad Daylight.

Detectives Hall and Maguire of the Mercer Street Police Station and Detective Campbell of Headquarters are trying to ascertain who it was that stole $5,000 worth of goods from the hat and cap factory of Hein & Fox, at 122 Bleecker Street, on July 4. What appeals strongly to Mr. Fox is the fact that cases of goods valued at $5,000 could be removed from the second floor of a large building down through a stairway, and then through a vacant store, out of the front door of the vacant store to a red-covered wagon unusual in the district without being observed by the policemen and commented on. Mr. Fox says that there must have been several loads taken away. Frank Witt, employed as an engineer at 186 Greene Street, says that he was walking along Bleecker Street with his boy, and passing the place noticed a red-covered wagon with an eagle and No. 719 painted on the side. He saw four young men busy loading the wagon at the front entrance of the vacant store of the building on the ground floor. The iron shutters were all up, so that any prospective lessee could see into the place. Witt said he became convinced that a robbery was being committed. He saw Capt. Chapman and another policeman, who looked to him like a police Captain that Chapman was "breaking in." Witt said that he rushed up to Capt. Chapman and said:

"Captain, Captain, I want to tell you something!"

"Go way!" he says was Capt. Chapman's reply. "I haven't any time to fool with you now."

Witt says there was so much disdain and loftiness in the Captain's tone and demeanor that he became rattled and left the Captain. Witt said that Capt. Chapman and the other policeman passed right by the men who were loading the red wagon, and his attention was not attracted by it.

Capt. Chapman, when seen yesterday, said that he was not with another Captain instructing him in his duties. Capt. Hickman of Long Island City, who is receiving instruction from him, is just getting over an attack of colic at the station. He said that on the morning of July 4 he instructed his men to look out for burglaries and strange wagons. Capt. Chapman admitted having seen Witt, but said he met him at Wooster and Third Streets, a block below the store where the robbery occurred. He said that he had often been annoyed by Witt, who had a bad habit of rushing up to him and interrupting him when on business. He told Witt if he had anything to say to him to come to the station house and say it.

About $20,000 worth of goods were piled about the elevator shaft of the building. Why the marauders did not return is a wonder to the police. Mr. Fox did not discover his loss until Wednesday morning. He said:

"We have no police protection. I don't expect to get a dollar's worth of the goods back."

Dr. McCorn Exonerated.

A Coroner's jury in Long Island City yesterday brought in a verdict that the shooting of young Clifton White by Dr. McCorn of the Rivercrest Sanitarium was accidental, and exonerated the physician from all blame for the boy's death. It was brought out in the testimony that Dr. McCorn had not fired at young White, but away from him, and that one of the bullets had been deflected from its original course by a stone. Soon after the verdict was announced Coroner Guy sent a written order to the Sheriff directing him to release Dr. McCorn from custody. The Sheriff refused to recognize the order of the Coroner, and said that as Dr. McCorn had been committed to jail by a regular committing Magistrate, he would not release the doctor without a signed order from such a Magistrate.

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Broadway and 11th St.

ABUSES IN INSTITUTIONS

State Controller Morgan Replies to the Attacks of Managers.

REASONS FOR "INTERFERENCE"

Misappropriation of Public Funds, Negligence, and Ill-Treatment of Inmates Alleged.

ALBANY, July 6.—State Controller William J. Morgan to-day answered the charges made by the resigned Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, characterizing the State Controller, the State Board of Charities, and the State Civil Service Commission as "officious marplots," who had been "meddling" with the refuge "in an insulting and embarrassing manner." The Controller says, in part:

"It looks very much as if the application of the civil service rules in the matter of appointments in the institution and curtailment of the transportation privileges of the managers, together with the fact that the Controller has strenuously insisted that not more than current rates should be paid for supplies for the institution, (a ruling that has greatly disturbed the calculations of a dominant local clique,) have had more to do with the resignations than any fancied curtailment of their legitimate rights."

Relating to the resignation of a member of the Board of Managers of the Batavia School for the Blind on account of a "meddling State official," Mr. Morgan says: "The 'meddling' which constitutes the basis of this criticism is that the State Controller finally refused to allow the institution to pay local dealers 50 cents a ton more for coal than the same quality of coal could be bought for elsewhere, and which the management insisted upon doing for years, regardless of the reasonable objections of the Controller, he taking the ground that the school is a State institution, and should not be required to pay tribute to the Batavia dealers."

The Controller says that the real reason for the recent outbursts of indignation against interference with the management of certain institutions is because managers are being deprived to a considerable extent of the power to abuse the trusts reposed in them and to misappropriate public funds. "A representative of the Controller's Department," he says, "and one from the State Board of Charities have been making a tour of the institutions and examining every employe, under oath, as to his or her particular duties. Some of the disclosures made by this sworn testimony are of a startling character.

"In one of the institutions it was found that the bills of a merchant furnishing supplies to the institution were being audited by his own wife, a member of the Board of Managers. In another case it was discovered that when the State Controller objected to prices as too high, the quantity furnished was reduced, but the aggregate amount of the bill was allowed to remain at the same figures.

"In another institution, which has also been one of the loud protestants against outside 'meddling,' the evidence showed that watchmen who were hired to guard against fire and the escape of inmates had a well-arranged plan whereby a part of the force slept while another part went about and rang the signal bells at the appointed hours. Two inmates walked out of the institution while the watchmen slumbered on the night of the 3d of July. This is the Hudson House of Refuge.

"But the abuses already alluded to mostly affect the financial side of the charitable institution question. Others, however, vastly more serious and of a character to shock the sensibilities of a Christian public, have recently been brought to light. In fact, some of them remind one of the methods in vogue in the treatment of unfortunate classes in the Middle Ages.

"In one case it was shown by the sworn testimony that healthy inmates were forced to bathe in the same bath tub after persons afflicted with the most loathsome diseases had been bathed therein, without proper cleansing or disinfecting, thus furnishing excellent facilities for the spread of diseases. This sworn testimony has also brought to light the fact that in this civilized country, in the last year of the nineteenth century, that semi-barbarous method of punishment—chaining victims to the floor in solitary confinement for protracted periods—is still being practiced in charitable institutions in the Empire State.

"Lashing to the floor, however, is not the worst cruelty resorted to, according to the evidence taken. It is said by eye-witnesses and participants that girls confined in houses of refuge are stripped of their clothing, and, sometimes held by some of the employes, and at other times chained to the floor, whipped with a heavy leather strap several feet long. Recently a young mother, with a babe only five months old, was treated in this manner. Furthermore, if we are to believe the testimony, this mode of punishment is resorted to frequently for what appear to be trivial violations of the rules."

RUNAWAY ON THE BRIDGE.

Policeman's Quick Action Prevents Serious Results.

There was a runaway on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning, and only the presence of mind of Bridge Policeman Hurley prevented it from resulting more seriously than it did. He closed the big gates in time to prevent the team and heavy coach from dashing into the crowd of trolley passengers alighting at the Manhattan terminal. William Harrigan of 492 Court Street, Brooklyn, was the driver of the closed carriage, belonging to Joseph Hart of the same address. Harrigan was driving M. Layden and his wife and two daughters to the West Shore Station at the foot of Franklin Street, North River. On the down grade of the Manhattan approach one of the horses fell.

The bridge was full of electric cars and other vehicles, and a wagon just behind bumped into the carriage. This threw the front wheel upon the prostrate horse. It leaped to its feet and started ahead. It dragged the other horse along, and soon the two were on a dead gallop down the grade toward Park Row.

Policeman Hurley, who is stationed on the north road, threw himself on the gate and swung it across the drive. The horses dashed against it, and the pole of the carriage struck one of the posts of the gate and smashed. Harrigan was hurled out of his seat and against the gate. His face was badly cut.

Mr. Layden and the two young women were uninjured. Mrs. Layden was stunned and appeared to be suffering from shock. Traffic was stopped for ten minutes. The horses were slightly injured.

Waldo Makes Appointments.

There were a few joyful and no end of disappointed Republicans in Brooklyn yesterday, when George E. Waldo, the new Commissioner of Records, gave out the list of appointments in his department. The lucky ones number about seventy. Frank M. Thorburn is named as Deputy Commissioner, Thomas D. Mosscrop as Superintendent, Warren C. Tredwell as Assistant Superintendent, Richard S. Steves as Chief Clerk, and Randolph C. Fuller as Chief Custodian.

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SAMPSON GETS CAPTAIN'S PAY.

Treasury Refuses Him Rear Admiral's Salary from Date of Commission to Adjournment of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Mr. Mitchell, Acting Controller of the Treasury, has replied to an inquiry from Pay Inspector Burtis on the United States flagship New York, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, as to the rate of pay to which Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson is entitled from Aug. 10, 1898, when he was commissioned a Rear Admiral, to March, 1899, the date when Congress adjourned.

The essential facts in connection with Admiral Sampson's advancement are given by the Bureau of Navigation as follows:

"Rear Admiral William T. Sampson was advanced eight numbers and appointed a Rear Admiral in the navy for conspicuous conduct in battle under provisions of Section 1,506 of the Revised Statutes, from the tenth day of August, 1898, and an ad interim commission was issued him from that date. This advancement the Senate failed to confirm prior to adjournment."

Acting Controller Mitchell in the course of his decision says:

"The advancement in numbers, authorized by Section 1,506, does not create a vacancy within the meaning of the Constitution, from the time when the President decides to recommend such advancement, nor is any vacancy created prior to the date when the Senate concurs in the President's recommendation. It is not simply the filling of an office; it is an adjudication, not by the President alone, but by the President and Senate, upon the question of whether the acts of heroism constitute sufficient ground for advancement, and until such combined action is had no advancement takes place and no vacancy exists to be filled.

"The President and Senate together constitute a forum to pass upon questions of advancement in numbers, as to under this section of the Revised Statutes. I am of opinion, therefore, and so decide, that as the Senate did not consent to the advancement of Rear Admiral Sampson, no authority exists for paying him as Rear Admiral from the date when he was commissioned as such for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle to the adjournment of the session of the Senate at which such advancement was proposed."

ADMIRAL CROMWELL RELEASED.

Had Been in Quarantine on Hoffman Island Since Tuesday.

Rear Admiral Cromwell, commander of the Havana Naval Station, and Captain of the Port of Havana, who arrived here Tuesday on the Ward Line steamship Havana, and who, with several others, was placed in quarantine on Hoffman Island for observation for not having a health certificate, was released yesterday and landed at the Ward Line pier at noon. Admiral Cromwell went at once to the Grand Central Station and took a train for Newport to join his family.

Speaking of his experiences with the quarantine regulations, Admiral Cromwell said: "It was erroneous, as stated, that I forgot to take out a health certificate. I am not an immune. Before one can get a certificate of acclimatization he must have lived on the island ten years. I arrived in Cuba on Jan. 1 last. I am on a leave of absence for an indefinite period, the length of my absence depending upon the health of the troops and the people of Havana. Should the public health there become threatening, I shall immediately return. The present condition of things in and about Havana is highly satisfactory."

Other prominent passengers by the Havana who had to submit to the quarantine regulations and were released yesterday were Lieut. Stephens of the Tenth United States Infantry, from Cardenas, and W. H. Bagley, brother of Ensign Worth Bagley of the Winslow, the only naval officer killed during the war. Mr. Bagley is a clerk in the Customs Department in Cuba.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA.

Two Cases Reported, One of the Patients an American.

HAVANA, July 6.—Two cases of yellow fever have been reported to-day. One of the patients is an aged Spanish woman who has been in Cuba for two years, and with her the disease is in a mild form. The other case is that of an American, whose symptoms are still doubtful, although the disease is believed by Surgeon Major Davis and other officers to be yellow fever. Both cases were discovered in a bad part of the city, which is but little frequented by Americans.

Surgeon Major Davis does not believe there is much danger that the disease will spread. He says that at this time of the year there are always a few cases of the fever. Every effort will be made to prevent its increase. Gen. Ludlow is satisfied that it is impossible as yet to keep yellow fever out of Havana, and especially such districts as that at the southern end of Officios Street.

The health of the troops is remarkably good, and makes a better showing than at ordinary posts in the United States.

Death of Lieut. McLaughlin.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The War Department has been advised of the death at Santiago de Cuba of Lieut. James B. McLaughlin, Volunteer Signal Corps. Lieut. McLaughlin was a victim of yellow fever. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Signal Corps May 20, 1898, having previously served as a private in the regular army. He was born in Ireland.

FARM IMPLEMENTS FOR CUBANS.

Committee Asks the President to Aid Indigent Planters.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Señor Quesada, official representative of the Island of Cuba in this city, to-day presented Dr. Francisco Roldan and Thorvald C. Culmell to the President. The two latter gentlemen are the representatives of the Cuban Committee on Reconstruction, and they called to urge the diversion of a portion of the Cuban charity fund to the purchase of farming implements and live stock for indigent farmers instead of devoting the entire fund to the purchase of rations for the poor. The Cuban revenues, they said, were now coming in at a rate to warrant the assumption that about $1,400,000 could be devoted annually to this purpose with profit.

The President expressed interest in the project and promised to refer the matter to Gen. Brooke, with favorable recommendation.

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